he Lord Jesus. n his own body rcession for the ith the Father. n they that bereserver, sancrell me of his . Tell me of cross, and nurof the glory redience of faith. of the purified

VOL XVII. & A. STEVENS, EDITOR.

LORD SAVE US.

BY CHARLES WESLEY.

ging of the Holy Ghost, Good Lord deliver as."-Litany.

By thy sorer sufferings save us.

By thy miseries relieve us,

By thy painful agony;

Save us when conform'd to thee,

When beneath thy frown we languish,

Save us by the unknown anguish,

Save us by thy bloody sweat.

He that highest point of passion,

By thy sufferings on the tree,

Due to all mankind and me;

Hanging, bleeding, panting, dying,

Gasping out thy latest breath,

By thy precious death's applying

From the world of care release us,

Save us from etgrnal death

By thy decent burial save,

By thy power divinely glorious,

Raise us up o'er sin victorious,

By the pomp of thine ascending,

Live in pleasures never ending,

Live we here to heaven restor'd.

Share the portion of our Lord;

With the blessed spirits above,

Saved with all thy great salvation,

Glorious Head, triumphant Savior,

High enthroned above all height,

Righteous in thy Father's sight ?

Hears he not thy prayer unceasing,

Send as down the purchased blessing,

speeding her way to China's far off clime,

len in part with warm hearted missionaries,

grageously and successfully all the obstacles

confess my disappointment, since the New

and Conferences have closed their sessions,

no more was said relative to this subject .-

it because these multitudes are so remote, that

e feel so little interest? It appears that our in-

rest in the welfare of others, is similar to forces

creases. But this is nature, not grace. The

on of God did not restrict his benevolent opera-

ous to heaven; but, seeing afar off the wretched

idition of man, he passed over that vast dis-

ce, to which no extent on earth is analogous.

low if we have a spark of this love of Christ, is

ot the condition of these three hundred and fifty

fers are filled with gold, will it not come forth

If some of us have spent years of close and

ere study, as a preparation for usefulness, to

at more sublime object can our attainments be

secrated, than in spreading the Gospel in Chi-

ory and sublimity of the enterprise? But I

estial empire, for it would be to tantulize those,

whose soul burns the missionary fire. Many

eager and panting to leave all, and to go as

ds of Christ crucified, to that distant realm.

have calmly considered the subject. They

in imagination, left their native land, and all

t is near and dear connected with it, parents in

decline of life, brothers and sisters, and

iends, with whom they have been wont to take

weet counsel. They have embarked upon the

isterous deep, and endured the calamities of a

ey have been compelled to consign some of

ir associates to a watery-grave, or to leave

res of superstitious China. Here too, they

e experienced difficulties. They have labored

stantly and patiently, to acquire a difficult lan-

ige; alone and almost forgotten even by their

hren in America, they study, and pray and

ep, in view of the darkness and moral desola-

that brood over the race. All this, and much

to they have contemplated, but still with a

ng mind, and an overflowing heart, they say,

Ve are able." They have made the sacrifice,

what more can they do? They have not

means of support, and cannot go, but are

ing with patience and reconciliation, till some

or shall open. If such a wide field is white

d ready to harvest, and reapers are eager to

ust in the sickle, where, where, I pray you,

ests the responsibility? This is a question of

irful import, and O! that it may go to its prop-

place, and every one be compelled to answer

in view of all the facts. You, who can pro-

property to this sublime enterprise, must

the responsibility. A few cents from each mber of the Methodist church, would raise up

army to Immanuel, to spread his conquests in

tern realms. With what promptness are vol-

eers furnished to prosecute the war between

and a sister republic; and how freely are the

coffers emptied to support them. But how

y are volunteers called to fight the battles of

Jesus, and with what difficulty are a few ers drawn from the treasures of the church,

port them! Where are we? Do we live

hristian America, whose greatness is due to sionaries and the Bible? Is this the return

nake to God for his distinguishing benefits to

ore zeal in supporting national butchers of

Shall we, as a nation, as a church, show

the means, by devoting a small share of

clime. At length they have reached the

ous voyage upon the howling waste. Perhaps

not attempt to inspire individuals with an

ation or desire to go as missionaries to the

Whose heart does not leap in view of the

lions, enough to raise it to a flame? If our

a nature; it decreases as the square of distances

Can be turn away thy face ?

Fulless of the Gospel grace.

By the coming of thy Spirit,

We have now through thee found favor,

Perfectly renewed in love.

By thy resurrection's power,

Crucified with thee, O Jesus,

When we feel thine anger's weight,

of the life ever-This is the Gos. e as a sufferer, They rectify nts, rebuke my weight of moral the poor, steal irreverent, and etuary a majesss never fail to ually neglected, no Gospel; and ison to tremble, ful, and such as

ents. OOK DEPOS-

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ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Published by the Boston Wesleyan Association for the New England Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

BOSTON AND PORTLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1846.

For the Herald and Journal.

CAMP-MEETINGS.

Br. Stevens,-Will you be so good as to per-

than good arising from camp-meetings? If there

in wisdom's ways, and some of them standing on

the walls of Zion, while others, no doubt, are re-

joicing in heaven, might have been damned in

hell, or in the broad road thither. Why, sir,

some of some our most talented and useful men

among us have been subjects of camp-meeting in-

fluence. I was forcibly struck with this fact, dur

ing to the eloquent and melting strains of our

beloved brother Dempster, in the cause of educa-

been a member of the M. E. Church, or on the

in extending the kingdom of peace and good will to man, and in crowning Him king, under whose universal rule the "nations shall learn war no more!" Those who are ready to go, will receive the smiles of Jehovah, and have the consciousness that they have done all they can; but how fearful the responsibility resting upon those who can do, but refuse to do! If we would but supply them with the crumbs that fall from our to man, and in crowning Him king, under whose well as to the importance of the ductrine it advocates. When I took up this work I had no idea I should ever believe in a doctrine which I had so long regarded as absurd. For I must confess to my shame, that although I have long devoted my mind to the study of theology, I have as long regarded the Methodist doctrine of perfection as too absurd to deserve a serious examination; thus "By thy cross and passion; by thy precious death and batial; by thy glorious resurrection and ascession; and by the but supply them with the crumbs that fall from our too absurd to deserve a serious examination; thus richly furnished tables, they would bless us to all violating the wise precept of Bacon, which re-

eternity. We are abundantly supplied with the rich provisions of the Gospel; and even if our privileges were retrenched one half, and a part given to the heathen, we should act far more in accordance with justice, than we now do. We support ministers at our very homes, and if there ced. I could easily see that the doctrine for which is no other means, we had better go farther to wor- he contended has been greatly misrepresented by ship publicly, and save the residue to support its opponents; but I could not see precisely what naries to those who have never heard the it was; it seemed to be enveloped in a mist. The sound of the "church going bell." ound of the "church going bell."

book seemed to be able and ingenious; and I felt inclined to rank it with Wiseman's defence of

make that land where nature smiles, but over transubstantiation, or Edwards' great argument in which marel infinite broads, resplendent with the light of revelation, and vocal with the praises of measures name. There are special reasons that an insight into their validity. I made but little why we should occupy this field. A door is now the question, however, that I should find them unopen, and in the course of events, it may be clossound and untenable. In the prosecution of this ed. Others are rushing in, and if the doctrines of Methodism are orthodox, let China feel their doctrine of perfection as held by the Methodists; power. Why should we permit the Papists with I revolved it in my mind; I meditated upon it;nunneries and corruptions, to anticipate us? - and now I feel it to be a duty to say, that I regard Let us, as a church, pour in upon them the pure this doctrine not only as true, but also as a truth stream of life. Let us preach to them the Gos- of great practical importance. pel of Christ in its purity and power, and not only extricate that vast empire from superstition, but I have not sacrificed a long-cherished prejudice, snatch them from the devouring lion, the "man without having been compelled to do so by the of sin;" for when he shall have once gained pos- authority of revelation, wisely and rationally insession, we shall find more difficulty to rout him, than to evangelize all the heathen world besides. But how can missionaries be supported, some may object that other fields will be truth of the doctrine for which he be neglected, if a mission is established in China. contends. It evinces a profound insight into re-If, as a church, we do all we are capable of do- ligious truth; and it is well adapted, both by the ing, this objection might appear more reasonable. spirit which it breathes, and by the logical ability But as it now is, it is an apology for covetit displays, to remove prejudice and to promote ousness; it is saying, "You are doing all you are able, and we will not burden you more." Again, why should all our efforts be directed to other far less important fields, while one third of the race, speaking the same language, are ready to receive the Gospel? It should not be so; it will not be

As a mighty rushing wind, so. Thanks be to God there is a movement; there are some efforts. But whence the necessi-Save us into all thy merit, Into all thy sinless mind: Let the perfect grace be given, ty of such delay, and so much caution? Something has been said about sending two or three to mit me, through the Herald, to stir up the pure Done on earth as 'tis in heaven, try an "experiment." If we have never ascer- minds of our brethren in Maine, upon (to me) tained that the "Gospel is the power of God unto the very interesting subject of camp-meetings Lord, thy spirit cries, Amen! salvation," heaven help them to believe it; and I am aware, sir, that there are many formidable when we have found a people on this wide earth objections brought against camp-meetings, from for whom the glorious truth, "Salvation by faith in Jesus Christ," is not adapted, we will resort to "experiment." I repeat the question, Whence For the Herald and Journal. MISSION TO CHINA. the necessity of so much delay, and such feeble voted, well-meaning Christians, and even Meth-A mission to China is an enterprise, which, of te, I have contemplated with much interest.-

efforts? Do we doubt that Christianity is adapted odists! But I think these objections arise, gento that singular people? or do we distrust the erally, from those least acquainted with campwisdom of our policy as Methodists? Let us meetings, with their usefulness and advantages hen I consider the moral condition of that vast then speed the cause, and send, as on the pinions To say there are no disadvantages connected pire, the millions, ay, more, the hundreds of of lightning, the news of a risen and interceding Jesus. Is there need of delay? What denomions that are perishing for the lack of knowllge, the means of access to them, and the abili-of the M. E. Church, my feelings are inde-ribable; but could I inspire the heart of every nation of Christians have greater facilities to act Now the question is this, 'Is there more evil in concert, and with rapidity, than we? Propositions are frequently made, when a benevolent scheme is suggested; some succeed, others are fact yet to learn. There may have thodist with the same, I am sure, that before ne expiration of another year, you would see a

ers fail. Is there always that directness there been, in some instances, camp-meetings injudishould be? The subject should be brought ciously located, and badly managed, and there wing well disciplined minds, prepared to meet home, so that each one may feel he is bound to may have been some unavoidable circumstances that he in the way of such an enterprise. I have some times thought it will be so; for who can grasp his gold, when such a door is open to glothat he in the way of such an enterprise. I have some times thought it will be so; for who can grasp his gold, when such a door is open to glothat each one may feel he is bound to do something. Splendid propositions may be made, and the liberal among the rich, may pay large sums, but still the mass must do something; the "mites" must be collected. Now there are, case generally? I answer, No. I speak advisas we have before said, those who are panting to edly when I answer thus, having had perhaps as go to China; and it has occurred to me, if dis- extensive an acquaintance, personally, with this tinct portions of the church would rally around institution, for twenty-one years, as any other those whom the proper authorities might select as man in the State. I have endeavored to make representatives to China, they would feel more critical observations, and to weigh the subject interest; and who could better unite the efforts of well, on both sides, and to judge righteously the church, than the Presiding Elders? I am Why, sir, the benefits, both to the ministry and led to ask this question, from the zeal our be- membership, are incalculable. For instance, loved Presiding Elder has manifested in mis- just call over the list of the members of our An sions, and especially the proposed one to China. nual Conferences, and inquire, who of that num-Could not each Conference in New England send ber, were at camp-meetings either awakened, one at least? The little Vermont Conference, by paying ten cents a member, can raise about one thousand dollars yearly. Ido not know how would have a company that would compare, in much this would do towards the support of a mis- point of piety, energy, power, and usefulness, to sion in China; perhaps Br. Stevens can inform any others, whatever may have been their ad-Now if the cent a week plan is carried out, vantages, who have not had the advantages of which certainly may be, should we be doing in-justice to other fields, by devoting a fifth part of underrate the ordinary means of grace, in conthe funds to a third part of the human race?—
If each of the New England Conferences would send one, we should have five; and if New England would detail the conferences would be send one, we should have five; and if New England would detail the conferences would be send one, we should have five; and if New England would detail the conferences would be send one, we should have five; and if New England would detail the conferences would be should be shoul land would do this, we have no reason to doubt connected with camp-meetings, that are no where that our brethren South and West would do as else to be found; not only for the ministry, but well, and we should have a glorious little army, that would pull down the strong holds of Satan, and plant the blood-dyed banner of Prince Emanuel on that soil, where superstition has had her means of grace, but are induced to attend seat from time immemorial. I may be regarded camp-meeting, not unfrequently out of mere cutoo sanguine; and perhaps those who looked at riosity, but return to pray and praise. Hence this subject more calmly and deliberately, will this one grand objection to camp-meeting, which done by faith in God, and by proper efforts, let it be done. May the missionary fire kindle in wicked in great numbers, collect together on the heart of every lover of Jesus. O that there such occasions,") is, in my opinion, one strong might be immediate and simultaneous action in argument, in favor of them. What if some of the church on this subject; then the reflex influ- them do not repent? Others (of whom I am ence of the missionary spirit would be felt among one) do; and I am not alone in this, thanks be us, and instead of gloom and death pervading our unto God. Multitudes of this class have been Zion, God would sweep away the cloud and smile gathered up, who, in all probability, had it not em upon some rock-bound isle, far from their upon us, and we should truly feel that "It is been for camp-meetings, instead of now walking

more blessed to give than to receive." H. C. Wood. Newbury Seminary, June 26.

Br. Stevens,-Will you copy from the Christian ing the session of our Conference, while listen-Advocate and Journal of the 8th inst., an article headed "Dr. Peck on Christian Perfection," by an Episcopalian. It will be read with interest by tion and humanity, while he, together with yourall who rejoice in the progress of SCRIPTURAL self and others, plead so earnestly, though not as HOLINESS.

successfully as could have been wished by at Allow me also, to add my feeble testimony to least some of that body. If I have been rightly many others of more influence in recommending informed, Dr. Dempster was the only individual to the readers of the Herald, the Abridgment of converted at a certain camp-meeting, a number Dr. Peck's book on Christian Perfection, as one of years since. So you see God can raise one of the very best works published at our Book single camp-meeting convert to eminence and room, on that vitally important subject. It is all usefulness in the church and in the world. Had solid gold, from the commencement to its close. it not been for camp-meetings, we probably Let every one who desires to know precisely should not have had his useful labors. what the Methodist Church believe in reference our beloved C. W. Morse, although he took to spiritual attainments in this life, and every one, somewhat a different view of the subject under who desires to be instructed in "the way of God discussion, yet he plainly showed he had a giant more perfectly," procure Dr. Peck's Lectures, intellect, although cased in a feeble body. He and read them through and through, with earnest too, if I mistake not, was so far the subject of prayer to God, for the mind which was in Christ camp-meeting influence that in all probability, had lesus. They may be obtained of Waite, Peirce & Co., No. I, Cornhill, Boston, or through any of

Price \$1,00 for the original work, 50 cts for the abridgment. M. Dwight. Chelsea, Mass., July 15, 1846.

DR. PECK ON CHRISTIAN PERFECTION. Messrs. Editors: I have been reading, of late, the present season, if suitable encouragement is the work of Dr. Peck on Christian Perfection; given by the people, to induce the Presiding Elankind, however expedient war may be, than and I feel constrained by a sense of duty to bear der of the District to appoint the same. In

That we have found a good and convenient grove on Mr. Harvey Sylvester's land, in Leeds, near North Turner bridge, East side of the Androscoggin river; good water near; horse keeping, &c., can be obtained on reasonable terms.-It is expected that the societies around will assist in preparing and seating the ground, and build-ing the preacher's tent, &c. I have ever found that a spirit of speculation and money catching, at camp meetings, has been very injurious to our cause, and therefore the least of this kind of business among us, and especially in the country, the better. Let every tent's company provide for themselves and such friends as they may invite, and let others provide for themselves elsewhere, and let it be known to all, that this is not a place for feasting, but a place for prayer.

It is not to be expected that a camp-meeting

can be successfully attended without sacrifice, but let our brethren and friends make this sacrifice, not only for their own good, but for the good of others, and God will bless them in their efforts thus to do good. Above all, let us go beseeching God, and expecting he will give us victory, in the name of the Lord Jesus.

Yours respectfully, John Allen,

Domestic Missionary. Little Androscoggin Mission, July 10.

> RAIN IN SUMMER. BY H. W. LONGFELLOW

How beautiful is the rain! After the dust and heat,

In the broad and fiery street, In the narrow lane,

How it clatters along the roofs, Like the tramp of hoofs! How it gushes and struggles out From the throat of the overflowing spout! Across the window pane And swift and wide. With a muddy tide, Like a river down the gutter rours.

The tain! the welcome rain! The sick man from his chamber looks He can feel the cool Breath of each little pool; His fevered brain Grows calm again, And he breathes a blessing on the rain.

• From the neighboring school Come the boys, With more than their wonted noise And commotion : And down the wet streets Sail their mimic fleets, Till the treacherous pool Engulf them in its whirling And turbulent ocean.

In the country, on every side, Like a mopard's tawny and spotted hide. Stretches the plain, To the dry grass and drier grain,

The toilsome and patient oxen stand; Lifting the yoke-encumbered head, With their dilated nostrils spread, They silently inhale The clover-scented gale, And the vapors that arise From the well watered and smoking soil. For this rest in the furrow after toil Their large and lustrous eyes Seem to thank the Lord, More than man's spoken word.

From under the sheltering trees,

His pasture and his fields of grain,

To the numberless beating drops

The farmer sees

As they bend their tops

Of the incessant rain.

That he sees therein Only his own thrift and gain These, and far more than these, The Poet sees! He can behold Aquarius old Walking the fenceless fields of air; And from each ample fold Of the clouds about him rolled Scattering every where The showery rain, As the farmer scatters his grain. He can behold Things manifold Have not been wholly sung nor said. For his thought, that never stops, Follows the water-drops Down through chasms and gulfs profound, To the dreary fountain-head Of lakes and rivers under ground; And sees them, when the rain is done On the bridge of colors seven, Climbing up once more to heaven,

Thus the Seer. With vision clear. Sees forms appear and disappear, In the perpetual round of strange, Mysterious change From birth to death, from death to birth, From earth to heaven, from heaven to earth; Till glimpses more sublime Unto his wondering eyes reveal The Universe, as an immeasurable wheel In the rapid and rushing river of Time.

A SCENE IN BROADWAY.

Passing down to our office vesterday morning, nearly opposite Niblo's, our attention was at- saw too plainly that she was not as well as on neat but plain two story house, of an old gentle- cated to her by her hot skin, and constant request man, bent and decripid, borne up on either side for cool water. by a man whose vocation it probably was to per- "I wish I had an orange," the poor woman form this service. Age, decrepitude and care said, as Jane came up to her bed for the twenti-were strongly depicted in every lineament of his face. His assistants seemed charged with the She had been thinking about an orange all the it not been for that, he would not now have walls of Zion with us. But why do I speak of care of keeping alive the flame which appeared morning; and notwithstanding all her efforts to individuals? Very many of our great, as well as: flickering for the last time; and we thought, as drive the thought from her mind, the form of an good men have been brought to the knowledge we looked at them, that each was fearful lest a orange would ever picture itself before her, and of the truth, and into the church, through these breath of air might, as they journeyed their ven- its grateful flavor seem to thrill upon her taste.erable charge slowly along, extinguish the faint At last she uttered her wish—not so much with light which so delicately lingered in the socket. the hope of having it gratified, as from an invol-Well sir. I wish to say that a camp-meeting is in contemplation, on Readfield District, Me., The old man thus supported, was John Jacob Astor, whose whole life, eventful and enterprising, has been devoted to the accumulation of wealth.

For the Herald and Journal. TRUST IN GOD.

Trust in God, ye trembling ones, Trust his word, his power, his grace, Trust his goodness and his truth, Ye shall see Him face to face.

Trust him in the darkest hour, 'Mid the storm and tempest's rage, When the black clouds madly lower, And the winds their battle wage. Trust him; he is mid the storm,

Guiding by his sovereign will; And his voice shall soon proclaim To the surges, " Peace, be still ! " Though the dart be fierce and keen;

Knows he what temptations mean. Trust him when of care thy might Thou hast borne—thine earthly lot— Trust him—come with carnest prayer Come—thy wants are not forgot.

He will give the strength to bear,

Trust him when the steel hath pierced,-Sorrow's steel thy heart hath riven, Trust him all thy wounds to heal, He's the great Physician given.

Trust him when the night of death Trust him till thy latest breath; Thou shalt conquer through his might.

Ask and all thou need'st is given, Grace through faith, shall all embrace Holiness, and peace, and HEAVEN.

THE TOUCHING REPROOF.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

"Here, Jane," said a father to his little girl, not over eleven years of age, "go over to the shop and buy me a pint of brandy." At the same time he handed her a quarter of

a dollar. The little girl took the money and the bottle, and as she did so, looked her father in the face, with an earnest, sad expression. But he did not seem to observe it, although he perceived it, and felt it; for he understood its meaning. The little girl lingered, as if reluctant, for some rea-

son, to go on her errand.
"Did you hear what I said?" the father asked angrily, and with a frowning brow, as he ob-

Jane glided from the room, and went over to the shop, hiding as she passed through the street, the bottle under her apron. There she obtained the liquor and returned with it in a few minutes. As she reached the bottle to her father, she looked at him again with the same sad, earnest look, which he observed-it annoyed and an-

"What do you mean by looking at me in that way? Ha?" he said, in a loud, angry

Jane shrunk away, and passed into the next room, where her mother lay sick. She had been sick for some time, and as they were poor, and husband given to drink, she had sorrow and privation added to her bodily sufferings. As her little girl came in, she went up to the side of her bed, and bending over it, leaned her head upon her hand. She did not make any remark, nor did her mother speak to her, until she observed the tears trickling through her

fingers. "What is the matter, my dear?" she then asked tenderly.

The little girl raised her head, endeavoring to dry up her tears as she did so.
"I feel so bad, mother," she replied.

"And why do you feel bad, my child?" "O, I always feel so bad when father sends me over to the shop for brandy. And I had to go just now. I wanted to ask him to buy you some nice grapes and oranges with the quarter of a dollar-they would taste so good to youbut he seemed to know what I was going to say, and looked at me so cross that I was afraid to speak to him. I wish he would not drink any more brandy. It makes him so cross; and then how many nice things he might buy for you with the money it takes for liquor."

The poor mother had no comfort to offer her little girl, older in thought than in years! for no comfort did she herself feel in view of the circumstances that troubled her child. She only said -laying her hand upon her head: "Try and not think about it, my dear, it only

roubles you, and your troubles cannot make i

But Jane could not help thinking about it, try hard as she would. She went to a Sabbath school, in which a Temperance Society had been formed, and every Sabbath she heard the subject of intemperance discussed, and its dreadful consequences detailed. But more than all this, she had the daily experience of a drunkard's child. In this experience, how much of heart-touching experience was involved! How much of privation-how much of the anguish of a bruised spirit. Who can know the weight that lies, like heavy burden, upon the heart of the drunkard's child? None but that child-for language is powerless to convey it.

On the next morning the father of little Jane went away to his work, and she was left alone with her mother and her younger sister. They were very poor, and could not afford to employ any one to do the house work, and so, young as she was, while her mother was sick, little Jane had every thing to do; the cooking and cleaning; and even the washing and ironing-a hard task indeed for her little hands. But she never murmured—never seemed to think she was over-burdened. How cheerfully would all have been done if her father's smiles had only fallen like sunshine upon her heart! But that face, into which her eyes looked so often and so anxiously, was ever hid in clouds-clouds arising from the conciousness that he was abusing his family while seeking his own base gratification, and from perceiving the evidences of his evil works stamped on all things around him.

As Jane passed frequently through her mother's room during the morning, pausing almost every time to ask if she wanted any thing, she

the egress from the front door of a the day before—that she had a high fever, indi-

OFFICE OVER No. 1 Corphill. \ No. 30.

he could not confide in her judicious expenditure

" Let me go and buy you an orange, mother," Jane said; "they have oranges at the shop."
"I have no change, my dear, and if I had, I should not think it right to spend four or five

Get me a cool drink of water, that will do now." Jane brought the poor sufferer a glass of cool water, and she drank it off eagerly. Then she lay back upon her pillow with a sigh, and her little girl went out to attend to the household duties that devolved upon her. But all the while Jane thought of the orange, and how she could get it for her mother.

When her father came home to his dinner, he

looked crosser than he did in the morning.

He sat down to the table and ate dinner in moody silence, and then rose up to depart, without so much as asking after his sick wife, or going into her chamber. As he moved toward the door, his hat already on his head, Jane went

up to him, and looking timidly in his face, said with a besitating voice,

"Mother wants as orange so bad. Wen't you give some money to buy her one?"

"No, I will not! Your mother had better be thinking about something else than wasting thinking about something else, than wasting money for oranges!" was the angry reply, as the father passed out and shut the door after him.

Jane stood for a moment, frightened at the angry vehemence of her father, and then burst into tears. She said nothing to her mother of what had passed, but after the agitation had somewhat subsided, began to cast about in her thoughts for some plan by which she might obtain an orange. At last it occurred to her, that at the shop where she bought liquor for her father, they bought rags

"How much do you give a pound for rags?" she asked in a minute or two after the idea had occurred to her, standing at the counter of the

"Three cents a pound," was the reply.

"How much for old iron?" "A cent a pound."
"What is the price of them oranges?"

" Four cents apiece."

With this information Jane hurried back. After she had cleared away the dining table, she went into the cellar and looked up all the old bits of iron that she could find. Then she searched the yard, and found some eight or ten rusty nails, an old bolt, and a broken hinge. Those she laid away in a little nook in the cellar. Afterwards she gathered together all the old rags she could find about the house, and in the cellar, and laid them with her old iron. But she saw plainly enough that her iron would not weigh two pounds, nor her rags over a quarter of a pound. If time would have permitted, she would have gone into the street to look for old iron, but this she could not do; and disappointed at not being able to get the orange for her mother, she went about her

work during the afternoon with sad and desponding thoughts and feelings. It was summer time, and her father came home

from his work before it was dark. "Go and get me a pint of brandy," he said to Jane, in a tone that sounded harsh and angry to the child, handing her at the same time a quarter of a dollar. Since the day before he had taken a pint of bandy, and none but the best would suit

She took the money and the bottle, and went over to the shop. Wishfully she looked at the tempting oranges in the window, as she gave the money for the liquor, and thought how glad her poor mother would be to have one.

As she was hurrying back, she saw a thick rusty iron ring in the street, she picked it up, and kept on her way. It felt heavy, and her heart bounded with the thought that now she could buy the orange for her mother. The piece of old iron was dropped in the yard as she passed through. After her father had taken a dram, he sat down to his supper. While he was eating it, Jane went into the cellar, and brought out into the yard, all her little treasure of scrap iron.-As she passed backwards and forward before the door facing the door at which her father sat, he observed her, and felt a sudden curiosity to know what she was doing. He went softly to the window, and as he did so, he saw her gathering the iron, which she had placed in a little pile, into her apron. Then she rose up quickly, and passed out of the yard gate into the street. The father went back to his supper, but his appetite was gone. There was something in the act of his child, simple as it was, that moved his feelings in spite of himself. All at once he thought of the orange she had asked for her mother; and he felt a conviction that it was to buy an orange, that Jane was now going to sell the iron she had

evidently been collecting since dinner time. "How selfish and wicked I am!" he said to

himself, almost involuntarily. In a few minutes Jane returned, and with her hand under her apon, passed through the room where he sat, into her mother's chamber. An impulse, almost irresistible, caused him to follow

her a few moments after.
"It is so grateful!" he heard his wife say as he opened the door.

On entering the chamber, he found her sitting up in bed eating the orange, while little Jane stood by her, looking into her face with an air of subdued, yet heartfelt gratification. All this he saw at a glance, yet did not see; for he pretended to be in search for something, which apparently obtained, he left the room and the house, with feelings of acute pain and self-upbraidings.

"Come, let us go and see these cold water men," said a companion whom he met a few steps from his own door. "They are carrying all the world before them." "Very well, come along."

And the two men bent their steps toward Tem-

When little Jane's father turned from the door of that place, his name was signed to the pledge;

and his heart fixed to abide it. On his way home, he saw some grapes in a window. He bought some of them, and a couple of oranges and lemons. When he came home, he went to his wife's chamber, and opening the paper containing the first fruits of his repentance, laid them before her, and said with tenderness, while the moisture dimmed his eyes-

"I thought these would taste good to you, Mary, and so I bought them." "O, William!" and the poor wife started, and

looked up into her husband's face, with an expression of surprise and trembling hope.
"Mary!"—and he took her hand tenderly—

"I have signed the pledge to-night, and I will keep it by the help of heaven!"

The sick woman raised herself up quickly, and bent over toward her husband eagerly, extended her hands. Then, as he drew his arm around her, she let her head fall upon his bosom with an emotion of delight, such as had not moved over the surface of the stricken heart for

The pledge was the total abstinence pledge, and it has never been violated by him, and what is better, we are confident never will. How much of human hope and happiness is involved in that simple pledge!

M S

shire, Providence and Ver-

AL is published weekly, at

f revivals, and other matters anied with the names of the ar to write the names of sub-

CO., PRINTERS.

READ THIS. Br. Stevens,—With others, I had anticipated that the patronage to the Missionary Advocate this year would be such as to warrant its continued publication in an enlarged form. The contrary of this, the melancholy news that it has but treelve thousand subscribers grieved me. While thinking on what could be done, my mind was last Saturday relieved by res-olutions passed, unanimously, in the Hingham, Wey-mouth, and Quincy Quarterly Conference. Being mouth, and Quincy Quarterly Conference. Being Secretary of that meeting, I was requested by our Presiding Elder to send you a copy for publication. I would previously state that these stations are small, feeble societies, struggling for life; unable fully to sustain the gospel in their own borders. They had sustain the gospel in oreviously subscribed for twenty-four copies. I fully believe the pledge is less than the subscription will

COPY OF RESOLUTIONS.

Believing that a cheap publication for missional intelligence is a necessary part of the missionary effort of our church; That the Missionary Advocate is just the thing needed; and that the lamentably emall encouragement that publication has received, demands of us an increased effort to place it on

Resolved. That this Quarterly Conference will and does assume the responsibility of subscribing for eighty copies of the Missionary Advocate this year. Resolved, also, That our Presiding Elder, if he approve the plan, be and is requested to read thes resolutions and propose similar efforts to the other Quarterly Conferences on his District.

Of course, Br. Othernan cheerfully accepted the task. I need not say anything to the brethren on Sandwich District; the plan has to them a good But may I speak to others in the Provi-nference? Brethren, will you take the dence Conference? Will you emulate us? Shall there be a holy strife which district shall do the most? The tide be gins to flow in an eastern limit of our Conference, small, afflicted, and little known; shall its early course be choked by indifference? frozen by cold neglect? Or shall it roll on and swell to a wide stream, overflow our limits, cheering its Editor with the news, "the Advocate is safe! Let it be en-Brethren of other Conferences, will you only let there be a plan, and act upon it. Say measures are taken," energetically act upon them, and this beautiful little sheet shall benefit more hearts, expand still wider the fountains of holy philan thropic thought. It is information we want. Our people must know, must have the heathen brought them, to do all that should be done. I believe I have a missionary heart: name the cause, my feelings are awake, my soul vibrates. Consistent Christianity and the development of missionary energy are, to my mind, ever united. And why? Because I was instructed. In boyhood, the heathen, their wants, their wretchedness, their claims, were known, were brought home to me. I claim nothing for this; but I thank God for the knowledge that has enlarged my heart, given the heathen a lodgment there. And I am assured that information will effect

the same for others.

I have headed this article as you find it, because though this subject has been repeatedly and especially alluded to in our papers, yet I have conversed with members of our church, and even preachers, who take the papers, and yet have had the unhappiness of imparting to them their first knowledge of the Missionary Advocate. Will all who read this, act? urge others to do so? Brethren, this not the only cause that requires our efforts: but it is one. Let it have its share of our labor and support, as we love our God, the heathen, and ourselve Quincy, July 13, 1846. SAML. Fox.

For the Herald and Journal.

CONSISTENCY A JEWEL.

Mr. Editor,-The sentiment of the above caption was forcibly impressed upon my mind, when read ing your excellent paper, which contained some hints to those who were about to write their post office address. The writer states that he has been a travelling preacher for more than twenty years, and has never suffered any inconvenience by omitting the practice, and therefore justifies himself in inflicting a wound upon the feeling of good brethren in the Gospel ministry, whose lot it is to labor in humble life, and whose situation justifies them in the practice which he condemns. While he charges them with vanity and bombast in trying to render themselves con-spicuous to public notice, I ask the public, in which the riter endeavors to consider me and my accused brethren contemptuous, if there is any consistency in the course of this wise brother. It is my good fortune to labor on a humble circuit this year, embracing six Letters have been sent to three of them, and a number of papers I have never received. Furthermore, I was requested to send my address if there should be a failure. I think the reproof uncalled for and I doubt not, that my fellow sufferers have the same opinion, especially in such a good religious

Br. Stevens,-Will you do me the kindness to it sert the above in your paper, in answer to one who has the inconsistency to give those uncalled for hints. Deering, N. H.

For the Herald and Journal.

THE MISSIONARY ADVOCATE.

Methodists in New England, shall this excellen paper be discontinued? or shall it be reduced to half its present size? I cannot believe you will suffer either to take place. But you must act in the matter, and act soon

The paper is now just what we need. Its size that of the Sunday School Advocate—published monthly. The matter it contains is very interesting. Twelve copies can be obtained for one dollar. Is there a Methodist travelling preacher in New

England who cannot obtain eight subscribers (seven besides himself) for this excellent paper, at 12 1-2 cents each? I cannot believe there is one. brethren, do not let it be said there is a circuit in New England where the Missionary Advocate is n

Send your orders to Lane & Tippett, 200 Mulberry Street, New York. Enclose your dollar, and you will receive eight copies of the Missionary Advocate.

For the Herald and Journal.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

It has been determined by the Board of Manage of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church to establish a mission in China. The last Missionary Advocate says "The missionaries will be appointed as soon as suitable men can be obtained, and, at the earliest opportunity thereafter, they will embark for their field of labor." This is truly

ow, brethren and sisters in New England, shall we not awake anew to the missionary work? China must be redeemed; its three hundred and sixty mil-lions must have the word of life. Can we there

" The lamp of life deuv."

It cannot be. Send up your prayers that God would bless the missionary work. And can you not, on an average, this year, give at least fifty cents each for this noble work? I doubt not you can; I trust you WILL. You will not regret it at the judgment.

A FRIEND TO MISSIONS.

ANOTHER QUESTION.

Does a travelling preacher when he locates and takes his certificate of location, necessarily become a member of the M. E. Church in the place where he resides at the time of location, or must be in order to be recognized in that, or any other place, as member of the church, signify his wish to that effect

TEMPERANCE LECTURER .- Having had an opportu ty of listening to an address on the subject of temper-ance, from Mr. Joseph Norton, of Bangor, a reformed rum seller and rum drinker, I take pleasure in recommending him to all friends of the cause of tem perance, as being, in my opinion, as well calculated by his pathetic appeals and relation of facts, and the spirit he manifests, to do good, as almost any other man. I hope the friends of the cause will, every where he goes, receive him cordially, and help him forward in his heaven born enterprise. Wayne, May 9. C. FILLER

WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1846.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Late Pope-Ceremonies on his Death-Bishop of Jerusa-

of him from foreign papers. Mauro Capellari, born at Belluno, in the Venetian

States, on the 18th of September, 1765, entered at an early age the Camaldoli, a branch of the Benedichis order. He appears first to have attracted the at- portion of thy admiration and esteem? tention of a wider public, by the didactic talent he displayed in 1799, in a controversy with Tamburini and his scholars. Father Capellari was one of the he taught in the college established there by Cardi- inaccessable to the exaggerations of a more ardent nal (at that time simply Father) Zuria. In 1811, the nature." library of the Camaldoli (already much diminished by revolutionary plunder) was taken from them, and sold by auction; in 1814, Father Capellari, with the other members of the college, removed to Padua .-He was recalled to Rome soon after the restoration of Pius VII., and appointed successively Procurator and Vicar General of the Camaldoli, and Abbot of St. Gregory's, on Monte Celio. He was soon after nominated counsellor of several of the Sacred Congregations, among others of the Supreme Tribunal and the Propaganda. Leo XII. elevated Father Capellari to In Switzerland, several thousand copies have been the purple, and in his allocation to the consistory, intimated that the new Cardinal owed his promotion to lower classes. At Stockholm, the Society has issued "the innocence of his life, and the gravity of his manner: the extent of his knowledge, and his experience in ecclesiastical matters." Cardinal Capellari was soon after nominated Prefect of the Propaganda, and continued to discharge the duties of that office with activity, till he was elected Sovereign Pon-

According to private letters from Rome, of the 30th ultimo, it seems that a surgical operation having been performed on one of the legs of "his Holiness." violent inflammation ensued on the evening of the 26th. When the letters left Rome, the evil had increased to such an extent, that no hopes were entergained of saving the life of the sufferer. Gregory XVI. was subject to a chronic disease in his legs, owing to his passing the greater part of the day at his desk. According to the existing regulations, a Pone's decease, to elect his successor.

As soon as the reigning Pope has ceased to breathe, the Cardinal Camerlingua, followed by the clerks of Germany, in Switzerland, and in France more espethe apostolic chamber, is introduced, and approaches cially. One great Free Presbyterian Church apthe bed of the defunct Pontiff. He takes cognizance pears rising in the distance, to comprise the French of his mortal remains, and receives from the hands speaking population of Europe. of the Mæstro della Camera the fisherman's ring .-Three days afterward this ring and the seal for bulls, telligence has been received, that the Patriarch had called the leaden seal, are broken by the First Mas- been induced through the interference of the Pruster of the coremonies, in presence of all the Cardinals. The Cardinal Camerlingua then holds a contowards dissenters, and to allow freedom of religious gregation with the clerks as before, and at this meeting he appoints to all offices of the chamber.

Twenty-four hours after the death of the Pope, his body is embalmed. In the evening of the third day of \$108,000 to six benevolent societies in England, it is carried into the church of Saint Peter, with the by John Scott, Esq., deceased .- Atlas. same pomp that surrounded the Sovereign Pontiff in solemn ceremonies, but with a detachment of artillery forming a part of the cortege. The body, thus his feet through the bars of the grating.

the time of sepulchre.

mass, the Sacred College meets in the Sacristy of St. lars each. Peter's, to distribute the public employments and offices, as well for the government of Rome and the affairs of State, as for the Conclave. In every assembly, all orders are given by the cardinals, who take all the measures circumstances, and the maintenance of the public peace, require.

meeting, they pass in procession to the place of draw, they would withdraw themselves. the Conclave. They shut themselves up in the chapel of the palace, with no assistance but the Masters of ceremonies, and the secretary of the Sacred College. The apostolical constitutions, and the laws of the Conclave for the election of the Pope are read, and all the cardinals swear obedience to them.

Le Publiciste Suisse contains the following notice

respecting the new Bishop of Jerusalem: Samuel Gobat spent his early years with his pa rents at Cremin-a simple peasant, a happy rustic, kind hearted, a good son, religious, and well instructed in the Holy Scriptures. At the age of 19, ardent desire to devote himself to the missionary life, accompanied by another, who offers his services." took possession of his mind. He left his family, to which he was tenderly attached, and entered the missionary institution at Bale, which had just been founded. After a few years of study, he went to the in a recent address at New York, "can carelessly missionary establishment at Paris, then under the permit the habits of neglect and profanation of its sadirection of Mr. Gallaud. In 1829 the Episcopal So-credness to creep upon her cities, and not be deeply ciety of London sent him to Egypt; he learned the injured. Those Sabbath nuisances, that from time to Ambraic, a language of Abyssinia, to which country time spring up through the profligacy of individuals, he afterwards proceeded, amidst numberless difficul- ought to be destroyed as soon as attempted. I have ties, taking with him the four Gospels and some oth- witnessed much profaning of the Sabbath, and in er books of the New Testament, which he had trans- many forms; in countries where such a profanation lated. He settled at Gondar, conversing, exhorting, was esteemed a virtue, and also where, though aland teaching with success; but in 1833, a violent at- lowed, it was esteemed a sin; but, all things considtack of sickness obliged him to return to Europe. ered, I have never seen a more disgraceful form of

wherein he relates his missionary endeavors, and gives the religious history of Abyssinia, where the HERALD AND JOURNAL. Jesuits take such a leading part. After his depart-ure, these men who had caused themselves to be expelled, managed again to re-establish themselves, and at the present moment the whole country is un

der their sway.
Since 1835, Gobat has travelled in Europe for the purpose of recommending the missionary work. He has resided several years at Malta, as director of an Our readers have been informed of the death of institution for training young Arabs and other Orienthe Pope of Rome. We glean the following account tals to the vocation of evangelists. Now, England and Prussia have chosen him to succeed the late

Bishop Alexander." The foregoing is a brief sketch of the life and la bors of Samuel Gobat, to whose talents and merits tines. He distinguished himself in his studies; and, two powerful kingdoms have just given so striking a in course of time, became professor of Theology in testimony. And thou, Jura, wilt thou award him a The following is what a person of respectability

writing to one of his friends, said of Mr. Gobat :-"I have known him since 1835. I have seen him first members of the Academy of Catholic religion, several times. I have heard himspeak on many occainstituted by Pius VII. From 1801 to 1804 he resid- sions; and all his words, the tones of his voice, and ed at Rome, was constant in his attendance at its his personal appearance, excited in me indescriba meetings, and contributed an annual dissertation, ble feeling,-tender, profound, and pure emotions, tending to promote the object of the institution. never failed to take possession of me. I find in Go-When Pius VII. was carried off from Rome, Father bat the apostolical character, full of simplicity, sweet-Capellari returned to the Venetian territory, and ness and dignity; he has a warm heart, an honesty joined several of his religious brethren in their of purpose, and is full of truth and faith; his judg monastery at Murano, near Venice. For some years, ment is sound and discriminating, and he is quite

> The British and Foreign Bible Society, as appear from their last annual report, have distributed by its agents in Holland, the past year, 76,515 copies, and in Germany, one agent alone, Dr. Pincherton, has distributed 68,410 copies, and the other agents report similar success. Dr. Pincherton has held commucation with the leaders of the German Catholic reform, urging the importance of free distribution, and in consequence of the encouragement received from them, he entrusted them with four thousand copies 28,054 copies. In Ireland, 30,000 had been granted to the Hibernian Society, and 68,000 to the Sunday School Society; besides grants to several Irish Soci-

> The entire issues of the British and Foreign Socie les the past year, have been 1,144,651; nearly half a million more than in any previous year, maxing the total issues from the commencement, 18,324,487

In France, says the report, great success has tended the efforts to spread the Word of God.

In British India a new auxiliary had been formed. called the Northern India Bible Society, comprising those provinces which were the scene of the late military operations in India.

The Moderator of the general assembly of the Free conclave of cardinals was held ten days after the Church of Scotland, in opening the last meeting of the assembly, said :- The principles of our Free Church are germinating in England, in Belgium, in

> By the last arrival from Turkey, the gratifying it sian and English ambassadors, to change his policy opinion and worship to all under his dominion

The London Record announces the recent bequest

ROMISH CATHEDRAL.

embalmed, remains for three days exposed in the Preparations are now in progress, and proposals chapel of the Holy Sacrament, the head turned to- for contracts will shortly be issued, for building a wards the altar, and the feet touching the grille, or large and splendid Romish cathedral on the lot frontiron grate, which closes the chapel. The people apling Logan Square, in Schuylkill Fifth strret, Philaproach, and offer the last homage of respect and sor- delphia. The lot has already been purchased and row before the mortal remains of the Pope, kissing paid for, at a cost of about \$34,000 dollars. The cathedral is to be one hundred and twenty feet broad A lofty and rich catafalque is during this time el- on Schuylkill Fifth street, and two hundred feet in evated in the middle of the principal nave of the depth. The roof is to be seventy-five feet above the Basilica of the Vatican. The portrait of the deceased ground floor, and will be supported on columns di-Pone, and the most memorable events of his reign viding it into three parts, and marking off the body painted in distemper, adorn the different sides of the of the cathedral into three great aisles, in the style of many of the cathedrals of Europe. The building The obsequies commence on the evening of the will be an immense one, and as it is to be put up third day, by the ceremony of coffining, which is in the most substantial manner, it will require years done with the assistance of the Cardinal Camerlingua, for its erection: and as it is to be finished in the the cardinals appointed for that purpose by the de- highest style of art, it is predicted that most of the ceased Pope, and the clerks of the chamber. The present generation will pass away before its complebody, inclosed in a triple coffin, is then deposited tion. Some idea of its internal grandeur and size near the choir of the chapel, and remains there until may be formed from the fact that it is to contain no less than ten altars. Subscriptions to a large amount The funeral ceremonies continue nine days: the have been made towards the building, and the whole Prelates, the Magistrates of Rome, the officers of the amount necessary to its erection will be obtained in Pontifical Palace; all those who constantly attend a few weeks, if not days. The list is headed by the Papal chapels are present. Before the funeral eight gentlemen, who subscribe one thousand dol-

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

The Slave Question .- In consequence of the action of the late General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, on the slave question, a number of On the tenth day after the Pope's death, the Dean the members of the Cincinnati, Batavia, and Buford of the Sacred College sings the "Solemn Mass of circuits, held a convention on the 20th ult., at which the Holy Spirit," in the same chapel of the choir, resolutions were unanimously adopted, disapproving wherein the funeral mass was celebrated. After the the action of the Conference on said question, recom-Gospel, a preacher, previously appointed by the Pon- mending to the quarterly Conference of the several tifical brief, ascends the pulpit, and addresses a circuits and stations of the Ohio annual Conference grave and solemn elocution to the cardinals, to ex- to take into consideration the propriety of withdrawhort them to give promptly a holy and zealous ing fellowship from the slave-holding portion of the pastor to the church of Jesus Christ. At the end church, and of instructing the delegates to the next of the mass, the cardinals meet again in the Sa- annual Conference accordingly. They also resolved cristy, in order to take the last steps. From that that in case the Ohio Conference refused to with-

GERMAN MISSIONS.

In the last annual Report of their Missions, in the Baptist Missionary Magazine, the Rev. Mr. Oncken gives very encouraging statements of the success and prospects of their operations in Germany. He says We hope soon to be able to spread the glad tidings of salvation in Hungary and Moldavia, through the instrumentality of six brethren, formerly Roman Catholics, natives of Hungary and Austria. These men enjoy the confidence of the church, and will be

PROFANATION .- "No nation," says Dr. Cheever

Mr. Editor,-" A young itinerant is anxious to know whether the minister has the power to grant Frazer's Magazine that, much to the credit of Si

"QUESTION OF DISCIPLINE"

a dismission from the church, to a person in good Robert Peel and Lord Melbourne, they have afforded standing," who asks such dismission. You have a liberal patronage to the living authors of the day. cited the rule of Discipline regulating the preacher's The following is a list of living authors pensioned by duty to those who "remove from one circuit to Sir Robert Peel and Lord Melbourne. another," as "all the law we know on the subject." Now it appears to me that this rule does not meet the difficulty, nor has it any bearing on the subject.

The fact is, Mr. Wesley was a man of too much sagacity to frame a constitution for the church, which should contain the seeds of its own destruction, by making provision for the dismission of her members and he very wisely left out such provision.

But is there no way in which members "in goo tanding" can remove themselves from the pale of the church? Yes. Doubtless, "any person has a right (a civil right) to change his religious opinions and of consequence his ecclesiastical relations. But can the preacher dismiss him? Can the church dismiss him? I trow not. Yet I have an opinion which, with your consent, I will give. I can see but three ways in which a person can get out of the M. E. Church, viz: 1. By death, 2, By expulsion, and 3. By withdrawal.

1. That death has the right to take any of the members of the church militant when he pleases, it presumed none will deny.

2. That the church has the right to expel immora or disorderly persons from her communion, is made perfectly apparent from the second chapter and seventh section of her Discipline. Now if these two positions be correct, (and I think they will not be disputed) it only remains to establish the third and the difficulty is removed, the mist has evaporated. and the old ship is under sail again.

3. I remark, in the third place, that members have the fact that "any person has the right (the civil lets. The department of American history is supright) to change his religious opinions, and of conse. posed to be the largest in the world, being 5000 volhas this right, for this would overthrow all church ian into Latin, and published in 1494.

tle light," and oblige

ONE WHO LOVES THE DISCIPLINE. Vermont Conference, July 11. *

Our good brother has not cleared away the " mist. replies, there is no dismission, but a "withdrawal." This is evidently but the same thing with a change of terms, for the question recurs, who has the right to allow, and record, and do all other things attendant on a withdrawal? We hope there are few Methodists who hold to the idea adopted by some Baptist churches, that a member, in changing his communion, has no right to a certificate of his Christian character and standing. Call it what you please, dismission " or " withdrawal," a certificate should be given, if the individual is worthy of it, and the say again, however, that we deem it a question of tion is better than the original; but it is my imprelittle or no importance.

TRAVEL.

Oregon, gives in the Union the following rates of circumstances, character and tastes of this poor, simtravel, if that great project should be completed. At the rate of 15 miles per hour, (as is proposed for the steamers to be built for our navy,) it requires 81/2 days from England to New York, or other ports,

From New York to the Pacific, 3,000 miles by railroad, at 30 miles per hour, allowing one day for detentions.

5 days. On Great Western road from London to Bristol, passengers travel daily at 50 miles per hour with perfect safety.

From Oregon to Changhai, in China, at the mouth of the Yang-tse-Kiang, which crosses the great canal, and where all the commerce of the vast empire centres, is 5,400 miles, 15 miles per hour, (which can be performed as easily on the Pacific as 12 on the Atlantic,) allowing one day for coaling,

From New York to Changhai, But by sea voyage, as at present, either

from England or New York, 110 to 160 days, requiring, for a voyage out and home 10 to 12 months distance estimated at more than 18,000 miles.

From England, via N. Y., to Australia. 31 days. From New York to Australia, 21 days. From England via N. Y., to Manilla, 34 days. From New York to Manilla. 24 days. From England via N. Y., to Java, 35 days. From New York to Java. 25 days. From England via N. V., to Singapore. 37 days. From New York to Singapore, 27 days. From England via N. Y., to Calcutta, 39 days. From New York, (11/2 days for coaling,

&c.,) to Calcutta, On the route are, first, the Sandwich and numerous islands convenient for depots, coaling, &c.; and at Australia is an abundance of coal.

CONVERSIONS OF PAPISTS.-A London correspondlaymen, had come over to the Prostestant churches " The influence of these may be estimated to be seven fold greater than the scores or hundreds that have been perverted to Romanism by the Pusevites.

ing them not to join in the religious reform of Ronge." This will not surprise those who have observed the erratic course of Dr. W. the last fifteen years. He must, we think, be a descendant of the tribe of Reu-

MISSIONARY CRUISE.—The Samoan Reporter, rereived recently from the South Sea Islands, contains question will not be overlooked in their investigations an interesting narrative of the missionary cruise of the John Williams, among the New Hebrides, Loyalty, and New Caledonia groups. She was under the He has essayed twice since to return to Abyssinia, such profanation, than here in this city, under the year. Several Popish missionaries had arrived at most totally destitute of evangelical preaching.but could not accomplish it on account of his health. very eye of the authorities, prevails in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries The prospects for doing good to this class are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands, and the Protestant missionaries are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the Samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the daily Sab- the samoa Islands are encounted in the sa In 1835 he published at Paris an excellent journal, bath sale of polluted and polluting public journals." are calling for more laborers.

LITERARY ITEMS.

PATRONAGE OF MEN OF LETTERS,-It is stated in

Mr. Southey, Mr. Wordsworth, 300 200 James Montgomery, 150 The widow of Pond, the Astronomer Royal, 200 Widow of Professor Airey, Professor Faraday. 300 Mr. Tytler, the historian, 200 Mr. Tennyson, the poet, 200 Lady Shee, The widow of Thomas Hood, 200 Thomas Moore, 300 Lady Morgan, 300 John Banim, the novelist, 150 Sir David Brewster. 300 Colonel Gurwood Widow of Dr. McCrie Miss Mitford, Mrs. Somerville, (additional,) 100 Dr. Dalton, (additional,) UNPUBLISHED WRITINGS OF ALEXANDER HAM-

LTON .- The bill for purchasing the manuscripts of Alexander Hamilton, and designed for the relief of the widow of the deceased, passed to a third reading in the Senate of the United States, on Saturday, by a vote of 27 to 13. The bill'appropriates \$20,000-one half for the MSS., and one half for the printing of the proposed five volumes. CAMBRIDGE COLLEGE LIBRARY.—By actual enume

ration made lately, this library consists of 51,000 the right of withdrawal. This right is founded on volumes, exclusive of eight or ten thousand pamphuence his ecclesiastical relations." But it is man- umes. The oldest work on American history known fest that no member against whom there are charges to exist is a letter of Columbus, translated from Ital-

A MANUSCRIPT BY OLIVER CROMWELL -- A corres It is believed that the "custom" of giving "a note pondent of the N. Y. Observer says:—"On a recent of recommendation" to persons leaving our church, visit to New Rochelle, I was informed by an intelliand not designing to join any other, has been attended with serious evils. Instances might be named one of the Huguenot families, by whom that town was where individuals so "dismissed" have used their settled, had in his possession two manuscript volumes note of recommendation" to the dishonor of the in the hand-writing of Oliver Cromwell, which conchurch. If members wish to leave the church, let tained the history of his times. How they came into them quiety "withdraw." I know of no other law the possession of the family is not known; but on the subject. If I am wrong, pray give me "a lit-there was no question of their being genuine. And I wish to make this statement in your paper that the attention of the New York Historical Society may be called to so interesting and important a manuscript, and that if it prove to be true, that they may take the proper steps to verify it, and to print it under The whole difficulty (if indeed there is any at all) their supervision. There can be no doubt that Mr. remains. Our correspondent inquired who has the Pintard would consent to the world the privilege of power to dismiss a member. The brother above being possessed of a work of such surpassing inter-

Wiley & Putnam's London correspondent mentions as forthcoming, "The Life and Correspondence of John Foster, by J. E. Ryland, Esq.," in two octavo volumes: Morel's History of Modern Speculative Philosophy; Ecclesiastical Reminiscences, by Rev. Mr. Waylen, an Episcopal clergyman who resided in the United States eleven years.

DAIRYMAN'S DAUGHTER.—This valuable tract has been lately translated and printed in Nestorian, and preacher should give it, as best capable of judging it is said to prove highly acceptable. The Rev. Jusn the case, and saving unnecessary trouble. We tin Perkins says, "I will not assert that the transla sion that the genius of the Nestorian language gives even a deeper and fuller effect to the unadorned eloquence and deep pathos, which glowed in the inimitable simplicity and truthfulness of this tract, than MR. WHITNEY, who first proposed the Railroad to our mother tongue can furnish. And the condition, ple-hearted people, all naturally tend to render the Dairyman's Daughter a tract at once intelligible. attractive, and, I trust, useful to the Nestorians."

> ANNIVERARIES IN PARIS.—The usual religious anniversaries were celebrated by French Prostestants in Paris, the last week in April and the first of May. In giving a notice of them, the Archives du Chris tianisme says :- "We announced, a year ago, that these meetings had been more numerously attended, and more blessed than ever. Thanks be to God, we have to repeat the same words. The various societies which have given accounts of their labors, are all progressing, and the Evangelical Society of France, in particular, has made very remarkable

WESLEYANS IN FRANCE.—The Wesleyans have From England, via N. York, to Changhai, 31 days. 130 places of worship in France, 55 local preachers, 21 days. 123 class leaders, 1,289 church members; they preach the gospel to more than 12,000 hearers.

> PREPAID LETTERS .- The Journal of Commerce gives the following as cases in which letters should be prepaid.

> A gentleman writing to a lady. A lady writing to her female friend, to the care of a gentleman, (because the trouble of receiving and delivering is tax enough.)

A merchant writing to another, requesting info A friend writing to his friend, requesting some friendly act, such as collecting a small dividend to

be remitted, &c., the trouble being sufficient to prove his friendship, without being taxed for so doing. Always in writing to newspaper editors and proprie tors of newspapers.

DWARKANAUTH TAGORE.—The Boston Traveller says :- The distinguished East Indian millionaire, ent of the Boston Traveller states, that 'in one hun- who has been in England for a year or more, endred parishes in France, the Popish churches had gaged in studying the institutions, arts and sciences been forsaken, and the people were calling for the of the country, may perhaps visit the United States. Bible. In Ireland, over forty Romish priests and 4000 We saw yesterday a letter from him, addressed to a gentleman of this city, in which this intention was

THE FRENCH BIBLE.-From the Canadian w learn that the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Quebec has ordered the issue of a French edition of the New Dr. Wolff A Pusevite.—It is stated that Dr. Testament, "for the promotion of intelligence among Wolff, the converted Jew, missionary and famous the people." It forms "an octavo volume of 750 traveller, has become a Puseyite, and that "he has pages, and contains, beside the text, the commentary written to his German Catholic countrymen, entreat of le Pere de Carries, with notes, explanatory, moral, and dogmatic."

Learned divines are gravely considering whether ben, of whom it was written more than three thou- prayers and sermons may be said in the same gown; sand years ago-" Unstable as water, thou shalt not and whether they should turn the back or face to the altar in time of prayer. We think it about as important to know whether the wife of John Rogers had nine or ten children, and trust this momentou

THE FRENCH IN LOUISIANA.—A French colporteur in New Orleans says, there are more than 40,000 direction of the Rev. Messrs. Murray and Turner, people in that city who speak the French language, and was absent from 2d April to 7th June, of the last and in the State three times that number, who are alaging, while the call for more laborers is increasing.

Dr. Bands on SLAVERY.-We commence this week a series of articles from Dr. Bangs, on Slavery We know not precisely what positions this venerable anthor will take; but as our columns are open to a "free discussion" of the subject, we welcome him to them, and doubt not that our abolition readers will join us in so doing. We have but one request to make respecting the discussion—it is, that no reply be made to the Doctor's articles till he completes them. Let us understand what are his views, fully, before we approve or disapprove them.

The last letter of our correspondent in Mississippi is to us the most interesting yet sent us, but bears too directly on political matters for the neutral. ity of our columns. We hope he will indulge us in our judgement on such points, (as we have all political classes among our readers,) and "go a-head, for on other subjects he will be welcomed by all our

BISHOP SOULE has located his family at Nashville, Ky., and Bishop Capers at Charlestown, S. C.

NEW ORLEANS .- A correspondent of the Presby terian Herald states, that during the past year two new Presbyterian chapels have been erected in New Orleans, one Episcopal, two Baptist, and one Methodist. The gathering of six evangelical churches in New Orleans is a new era in its religious history.

CONTRIBUTION.—The American Board of Commismissioners acknowledge the receipt of \$1,448 dona tions from foreign lands, of which \$960 was from the government of Ceylon, and \$168 from four ind viduals in Madura

MARLBOROUGH, CONN.-Rev. M. Chase writes July 13:-Our gracious God is blessing the people in this place with salvation. We hear the cry penitence, and rejoice to join in the shout of triumpl The power of our gracious God was with us at ou third service last evening. It seemed like former days to hear the penitent cry for mercy with a lone voice. Thank God we have the strongest assurance of a glorious work of revival, not because we see and feel, but because our Christ has promised, and faith embraces it in its certainty and power.

As an evidence of what God is doing among us. send you ten dollars and four new subscribers. whom you will please direct your excellent Heral

It will be seen by the notices, in the next page, that the time of the Eastham Camp Meeting is changed

College, the degree of D. D. was conferred up Rev. Wm. M. Wightman of the Southern Christ Advocate, and also upon Rev. E. W. Sehon, of th Kentucky Conference.

CHINA. - A letter has been received from Mr. Pohl man, American missionary, dated February 25 in which he speaks of the prevalence of infanticide the vicinity of Amoy. "In the villages of Amo Island," he says, " it is well ascertained that among poor people one half of the female children are de The annual sale of opium at Amov amounts to \$1,200,000; and there are four other smuggling depots along the coast of the same pro-

Dorchester and Milton Mills, in Vose's Woods, 10 o'olock, A. M. Several interesting speaker have been invited, and a pleasant time may be e pected. Should the weather be stormy, the meeting will be postponed to the 3d.

FIRST OF AUGUST AT MILTON MILLS. A SOCI

meeting of the friends of the slave, will be held

THE CENTURY PLANT, Agave Americana, at N 410 Washington Street, is a great curiosity, and we worth seeing at the low price charged for admission

BAXTER'S CALL .- Waite, Peirce & Co. have issue an elegant edition of this evangelical classic. too well known to need a word of commendation Hundreds owe their salvation to it, under Chis The present edition is beautifully printed and bound with gilt edges and embossing, and an introduction by Dr. Chalmers.

WAITE, PEIRCE & Co., 1 Cornhill, have for sale valuable little volume on the Evils of Unchastity, a the Means of its Removal : issued by the Free Baptist publishing establishment.

FRENCH DOMESTIC COOKERY is the title of a vi ume just issued by the Harpers. It is an adapted translation of a French work which has reached it thirtieth edition, and contains 1200 receipts, illustral ed by many engravings. Waite, Peirce & Co., Bos

BIBLICAL LEGENDS .- The Harpers have published this valuable work of the German writer, Weil, their New Miscellany. It is a most entertaining compilation of the Biblical legends of the Mussu mans, drawn from Arabic sources, and compared with Jewish traditions. Waite, Prince & Co., 1 Com

Bell's Life of Canning .- The Harpers have issued a good reprint of this memoir of the gre English statesman. It is for sale at Waite, Peire Co.'s, 1 Cornhill.

CLARKE'S COMMENTARY .- Our agents in New Yor have commenced issuing this celebrated work numbers, at 50 cts. each. This is very cheap, if consider the size of the numbers-some 224 pag royal octavo, and their truly elegant typograp Clarke is whimsical, and has many defects, but nevertheless the best commentator on the sacred tex extant. The Bible is sufficiently practical, without practical annotations. If a critical commentary along is needed, Clarke's is the work. He has left stone unturned in ascertaining the critical sense of the holy text .- Waite, Peirce & Co., Boston.

GUIDE TO CHRISTIAN PERFECTION.—This valuable work, for 1845, has been issued in a substantial bound volume, by Br. Geo. C. Rand, 3 Countil The volume for 1845 we consider one of the best ! produced. It deserves this permanent form. The are many articles in it which will be read and re-read with profit for years. We believe we are doing good service to the church by every effort to promote the circulation of this excellent publication.

TRACTS FOR CHILDREN.—Several small but attract ive packages lay on our table, bearing the above title. They are little tracts (of 32mo size) for our Sunday School children. Some of them relate missions, and are labelled "Missionary Tracts others are "Miscellaneous Tracts;" others are " phabetical Cards," with Scriptural mottos, mora precepts, and ornamental wood cuts. They are is sued by the Book Concern, and may be had in any abundance, at Waite, Peirce & Co.'s, 1 Cornhill.

RELIC

Palestine.—I the Jews, has of for the migration the emperor to view to their imp Sunday Scho file of papers for forming a Sunday the city hotel, at

the resolutions Resolved, That

ciety for establish This meeting re nations, for the pr N. Y. Spectator. Episcopal Ch cently made to the Y., that the rece \$34,126.71. The Africa, in Turkey sion, the committee in the growing up the nuture and ad dering assistance may expect, at no ministry.

There are twer
engaged in the mis
at five different sta The boarding scho dren. More than

Statistics of There are in conn 22; Presbyteries, Candidates for the admitted during th 5699; total of com children baptized, poses, \$254,514. Revival in O earts of Christian Mr. Pomroy's letter already hoping in 6 from Rev. Mr. Pe March 31, which a schools of the srr

it is estimated the

wonder and joy uns grace." In the la work of great pow Going to Rome the Journal of Com the Protestant Epis Catholicism, and tal was formerly located The following

letter just received

"The state of re-low, although in the churches in this re-The weather is deli-thousands of farmers such an abundant ba ered in the peninsula ness, how few will o "makes his sun shin his rain on the just a The Bishop of E against the ordinations afem. The ground salem. The ground constituted, is an an church in several pathe ministry of Gersion of Faith. Or in that it is contrary to a delay of the ordinit, remains to be seen

SCIENCE

Valuable Discov the idea, that by subj cess which is known of glass, a new and b ed; and, as iron dro his persevering attem est, more especially a paces of England are The object which the give iron dross the co at the same time, to s of the real stone requi iron refuse, while in a previously brought t ceive the superfluous furnace: and, in or le are provided with do whole is again brough again cooled of R. ous discoverer has suc large building blocks.

degree of hardness an bewn natural granite, New Invention.—
well as novel, has be
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ventilated doors of w
at night, and opened in
for combining, with the
such a manner that the
sees the door at night. ses the door at night, a opens in the morning.

A machine has rece A machine has rect Illinois, which promise pease in the building the power of three m face in from 35 to 40 se quire from 30 to 60 se would not be near as horse, water, or steam dress stone of any req attendance of one man, form the same labor. Ti dollars.—Scientife Au dollars .- Scientific Au

Summa THE NAM The recent calamity

nevolent and philanthre Our own citizens are no to the unfortunate islan The following are ex Selectmen of Nantucke towns, setting forth the FRIENDS :- The un Nantucket, have been nittee to ask at your h render to our unfortunat One-third of our tow Monday evening last, a raged almost uncontrollction of the town is Goods, a Grocery, or P tnore particularly threate tained in them, so rapid most utterly destroyed. keep wide-spread suffer Seven-eighths of our m tools :—they have lost : Hundreds of families ar to lie upon, and very mar

ment. Widows and old they have no hopes for t we need help,—liber that you will feel for us us such assistance as is i Bedding, Money, any thi

stow, will be most gratef A cheerful response to citizens of other places. In Boston a meeting w which was fully attended, tributions from the seven

commence this Bangs, on Slavery. ions this venerable mns are open to a

polition readers will but one request to it is, that no reply till he completes are his views, fully, them.

respondent in Mising yet sent us, but iters for the neutralwill indulge us in as we have all po-) and "go a-head." relcomed by all our

family at Nashville, estown, S. C.

dent of the Presbyg the past year two been erected in New ist, and one Methodgelical churches in religious bistory

an Board of Commis ceipt of \$1,448 donahich \$960 was from \$168 from four indi-

M. Chase writes blessing the people We hear the cry of the shout of triumph d was with us at our seemed like former for mercy with a loud he strongest assurance ot because we see and s promised, and faith power. is doing among us.

r new subscribers, to your excellent Herald s, in the next page, that

, was conferred upon the Southern Christian

v. E. W. Sehon, of the

Meeting is changed

received from Mr. Pohldated February 25, in dence of infanticide in the villages of Amov ascertained that among male children are dee of opium at Amoy there are four other coast of the same pro-

TON MILLS. A social e slave, will be held at s, in Vose's Woods, at l interesting speakers asant time may be exbe storiny, the meeting

gave Americana, at No. great curiosity, and well e charged for admission.

Peirce & Co. have issued angelical classic. It is word of commendation. ion to it, under Christ. ifully printed and bound, ing, and an introduction

issued by the Free Will ment. ery is the title of a vol-

Cornhill, have for sale a

Evils of Unchastity, and

arpers. It is an adapted k which has reached its ns 1200 receipts, illustrat-Waite, Peirce & Co., Bos-

e Harpers have published German writer, Weil, in t is a most entertaining legends of the Mussulc sources, and compared aite, Peirce & Co., 1 Corn-

NG.-The Harpers have this memoir of the great or sale at Waite, Peirce &

-Our agents in New York this celebrated work in This is very cheap, if we numbers—some 224 pages truly elegant typography. has many defects, but is mentator on the sacred text liciently practical, without a critical commentary alone he work. He has left no nining the critical sense of irce & Co., Boston.

erfection.—This valuable issued in a substantially Geo. C. Rand, 3 Comhill. consider one of the best yet is permanent form. There ich will be read and re-read e believe we are doing good every effort to promote the ent publication.

.-Several small but attractur table, bearing the above racts (of 32mo size) for our 1. Some of them relate 10 elled "Missionary Tracts; ous Tracts;" others are "Alth Scriptural mottos, moral al wood cuts. They are isern, and may be had in any eirce & Co.'s, 1 Cornhill.

RELIGIOUS SUMMARY.

Palestine.-It is stated in the English papers that Sir Moses Montefiore, a wealthy and philanthropic friend of the Jews, has obtained permission of the Emperor Nicholas for the migration of ten thousand of this class of citizens from his dominions to Palestine; and that he is also employed by the emperor to inquire into the condition of others, with a

Sunday Schools.-Having occasion to look over a Sunday Schools.—In a ving occasion to look over a file of papers for 1816, we saw a notice of the first meeting for forming a Sunday School union. This meeting was held at the city hotel, at which the late Divie Bethune presided. One of the resolutions adopted was the following:

Resolved, That it is expedient to form, without delay, a society for establishing Sunday Schools.

ciety for establishing Sunday Schools.

This meeting recommended a call of citizens, of all denominations, for the purpose of forming a Sabbath School Union.—

N. Y. Spectator.

Eniscopal Church .- It appears from the report recently made to the Episcopal Board of Foreign Missions in N Y., that the receipts for the year just ended, amounted to \$34,126.71. These have been chiefly expended in Western Africa, in Turkey and in China. Respecting the African mission, the committee say:

as the growing up of a generation of young persons educated in the nuture and admonition of the Lord, who are already ren-dering assistance to the mission, and from among whom we may expect, at no distant day, to select caudidates for the holy

There are twenty-four persons, including native assistants, nagaged in the mission. Religious services are held regularly three different stations, and other points are frequently visited. The boarding schools contains about one hundred and fifty children. More than that number attend the Sunday School, and tis estimated that about fifteen hundred persons are brought abitually within the hearing of the Gospel."

Statistics of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.)-There are in connection with the General Assembly, Synods, 22: Presbyteries, 116; Ministers, 1643; Licentiates, 218: Candidates for the Ministry, 339; Churches. 2274; Members admitted during the year on examination, 7766; on certificate, 5699; total of communicants, 174,020; adults baptized, 2033; children baptized, 9639; moneys contributed for religious purposes, \$254.514.

Revival in Ooroomiah .- It will greatly cheer the hearts of Christians, to learn that the revival in Ooroomiah continues with increasing power and interest. From the Rev. Mr. Pouroy's letter it will be seen that about one hundred are already hoping in Christ. We have seen that about one hundred are already hoping in Christ. We have seen letters just received from Rev. Mr. Perkins, and Mr. Stocking, at Ooroomiah, Mirch 31, which give cheering accounts of the progress of the schools of the strouding villages, and extending into the mountain districts. Mr. Perkins says: "We are filled with wonder and joy unspeakable, in view of this work of mercy and the latest and important village of Group Tears." race." In the large and important village of Geog Tapa, a ork of great power is in progress. The friends of missions are anticipate very goodly tidings of what God is doing in that and. Here is a call for prayer and praise.—N. Y. Evange-

Going to Rome. - A Philadelphia correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, states that the Rev. Mr. Major, of he Protestant Episcopal Church, has given in his adhesion to Catholicism, and taken his first communion. He had a parish in one of the lower districts of Philadelphia county, and the de cision came rather unexpectedly upon his congregation. He was formerly located at Harrisburg.

The following paragraph we copy from a private The following paragraph we copy from a private letter just received from Union city, Mich., dated 6th instant. "The state of religion at the West at present seems to be low, although in the winter a considerable number of the churches in this region were favored with reviving grace.—The weather is delightful; and to-day hundreds, and perhaps thousands of farmers will commonce their wheat harvest; and such an abundant harvest will it be, as was never before gathered in the peninsular State. In the midst of the general gladness, how few will offer appropriate thanksgiving to Him who "makes his sun shine on the evil and on the good, and sendeth his rain on the just and on the unjust."

The Bishop of Exeter, England, has entered a protest against the ordination of Mr. Gobat to the Bishopric of Jerusalem. The ground of the protest is, that the bishopric, as constituted, is an anomaly, and contrary to the canons of the church in several particulars—especially in that it sanctions the ministry of German ministers, and the Augsburg Confession of Faith. Or in other words, the objection seems to be, that it is contrary to Puseyism. The protest availed to effect a delay of the ordination. Whether it will ultimately defeat it, remains to be seen.—Puritan.

SCIENCE AND THE ARTS.

Valuable Discovery .- A French mechanic formed the idea, that by subjecting iron dross to the slow cooling process which is known to produce a total change in the nature of glass, a new and beautiful species of stone might be obtained; and, as iron dross, such as the large furnaces yield, is a his persevering attempts cannot but be a matter of great interest, more especially at the present time, when the melting furpaces of England are in a hitherto unknown state of activity. The object which the Frenchman sought to accomplish, was to give iron dross the compactness and hardness of granite, and t the same time, to save the cost and labor which the hewing of the real stone requires. To this end he contrived to let the iron refuse, while in a fluid state, run into forms, which were previously brought to a red heat, by being placed so as to reeive the superfluous flames which issue from the mouth of the furnace; and, in order to insure the slow cooling, these forms are provided with double sides, between which sand is introduced, which is well known to be a bad conductor of heat; the whole is again brought to a glow heat, and in like manner again cooled off. By this procedure, it is asserted, the ingeni ous discoverer has succeeded in forming paving stones, flags, large building blocks, and even pipes, of any given form, of a degree of hardness and polish equal, if not superior to the best hewn natural granite, and at the most trifling conceivable cost.

New Invention .- An invention somewhat quaint as New Invention.—An invention somewhat quaint as well as novel, has been patented, for the protection of bees against the ravages of the moth. The invention partakes of operating mechanism, and is to be operated by hens. The fives are arranged in a tightly joined house, provided with ventilated doors of wire gauze, which are to be regularly shut at right, and opened in the morning. The patent was granted for combining, with the door of the bechouse a hear roost, in such a manner that the weight of the fowls going to roost, closes the door at night, and by reversed action on their leaving, opens in the morning.

A machine has recently been invented by Jacob Jenks, of A machine has recently been invented by Jacob Jenks, of Illinois, which promises to be a great saving of labor and expense in the building line. The machine, when propelled by the power of three men, dresses in superior style a foot surface in from 35 to 40 seconds, which in the old way would require from 30 to 60 minutes hard labor, and then the work would not be near as well performed. It can be attached to horse, water, or steam of the surface of th orse, water, or steam power, and can be constructed so as to ress stone of any required size, as rapidly, at least, with the tendance of one man, as twelve good stone cutters could per-ru the same labor. The machines cost from one to two hundred olders. Spingle.

Summary of Intelligence.

THE NANTUCKET SUFFERERS

The recent calamity which has befallen the inhabitants of this ill-fated town, has called forth the sympathies of the benevolent and philanthropic in most of the towns in this State. Our own citizens are not backward in extending a helping hand

to the unfortunate islanders.

The following are extracts from the circular issued by the selectmen of Nantucket, and forwarded to various cities and towns, setting forth the condition of the sufferers:-

FRIENDS:-The undersigned, Selectmen of the town Nantucket, have been constituted by a vote of the town a committee to ask at your hands such aid as you may feel able to render to our unfortunate and distressed people.

One-third of our town is in ashes. A fire broke out

Monday evening last, a few minutes before eleven o'clock, and raged almost uncontrolled, for nine hours. The whole business section of the town is consumed. There is scarcely a Dry Goods, a Grocery, or Provision store left standing, and what more particularly threatens immediate distress, the stocks contained in them, so rapidly did the conflagration extend, are almost utterly destroyed. There is not food enough in town to keep wide-spread suffering from hunger at bay a single week. ven-eighths of our mechanics are without shops, stock, or tools :—they have lost all, even the means of earning bread-Hundreds of families are without a roof to cover them, a bed o lie upon, and very many of them even without a change of rainent. Widows and old men have been stripped of their all; they have no hopes for the future, except such as are founded upon the humanity of others.

We need help,-liberal and immediate. We feel confident that you will feel for us and with us, and that you will render us such assistance as is in your power. Provisions, Clothing, Bedding, Money, any thing useful which you may have to bestow, will be most gratefully received.

A cheerful response to this call for aid has been made by the zens of other places.

In Boston a meeting was held at the Merchant's Exchange, which was fully attended, and committees chosen to collect con-tributions from the several wards.

In New Bedford, a meeting of the citizens was called by the | Missouri,-Hard Fare -A St. Louis paper tells Selectmen, and a committee of twenty-five were appointed to collect contributions in the various school districts. "The volunteers at Fort Leavenworth do not

Fall River, who are ready to reciprocate the favors which were extended to them in the time of their calamities, two years In Providence, a meeting was held at the Town House, at

which the Mayor presided, where resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to obtain aid for the sufferers. The committee met on Saturday, and determined to send fifty barrels of flour and \$250 worth of clothing.

The Selectinen of Nantucket acknowledge the receipt

\$1000 each from Josiah Bradlee, of Boston, Jared Coffin, Esq., of Brighton, and Josiah Coffin, Esq., of Nantucket which has been placed in their hands for the benefit of their suffering fellow citizens. The investigating committee appointed by the town to gathe

details of losses by the fire, report the following:-Total loss by estimation, 9875 891

310.155 Balance of loss, It is stated that the loss sustained by the Bristol County Mu-

ual Insurance Company amounts to \$52,000. Thirteen hundred dollars have been subscribed in New York,

on one subscription paper. Several steamboats, loaded with provisions, have already gone from New Bedford to Nantucket, for their relief. The Odd Fellows of New Bedford have contributed liberally for the A meeting of the citizens of Newburyport was held on Tues-

day last, and a committee appointed to solicit subscriptions. It was voted to request collections to be taken in the several

Maine.-James W. Bradbury, of Augusta, was or Thursday last elected by both branches of the Maine Legislature, to represent said State in the Senate of the United States. for six years from the 4th of March, 1847. He succeeds the Hon. George Evans.

Capt. Libbey Acquitted .- Captain Cyrus Libbey, who has re cently been on trial before the Circuit Court at Portland, on a charge of slave dealing, has been acquitted. Another charge of being concerned in the slave trade on the coast of Africa could not be sustained, and he is again at liberty.

New Hampshire .- Hon. J. Cilley, the Liberty Sen ator from New Hampshire, has taken his seat in the U. S. Senate-the first member of the Liberty party that has been elected to either branch of the national Legislature. He holds his seat till the 1st of March next, when he is succeeded by John P. Hale.

Suicide of a Female.-In Dover, N. H., on Friday evening last, a girl named Hannah Cushing, a domestic in the family of Mr. Abel C. Smith, of that town, committed suicide by cutting her throat with a razor.

The New Hampshire Legislature passed 118 Bills, 47 Resolutions, and 1 Address, during its late session. Gen. Wilson, of Keene, N. H., has been commissi ieutenant colonel of the New Hampshire vounteers.

Vermont.-The Vermont papers state that the riot on the Central road has been entirely quelled, at least for the

University of Vermont. - Commencement day for the present year will be on the 5th of August.

Massachusetts .- About five o'clock, Friday morn ing, the paper mill of the Norfolk Company, at Dedham, Mill Village, was, with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$10,000, on which there is \$6000 insurance.

Nathaniel P. Willis, Esq., we see it stated, is about to man Massachusetts. The young lady is about 23 years of age, highly accomplished and amiable.

The cars upon the Western Railroad were run off the track on Saturday night, the 18th, in consequence of the locomotive coming in contact with an ox that had lain down upon the two horses and carriages at Medford, and drove them till aftertrack; the engineer and fireman were badly burnt and the cars noon, at such a pace that the horses dropped dead in the road, in damaged considerably.

Hon. Samuel Lathrop, died at his residence in West Springfield, on the 11th inst., at the age of 75. He was for many years for by the State of New York, which bears an interest of six of Massachusetts, and has been a candidate for governor of the That is, the State gets \$209,938 for \$290,000 in bonds

Rhode Island .- Brown University. The oration before the Rhode Island Alpha of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, Among them is that of one man, for a highway robbery, sen will be delivered by Hon. Solomon Lincoln, of Hingham.

aged but 9 years, sportingly applied a match to a little sprink- Another Specimen .- A slave has been condemned to be hung ling of powder on the top of a keg, which was half full of that at Charleston, S. C., for "grievously wounding with a hatchet" article. The whole exploded, killing the lad, and injuring the a German by the name of Rimrod, who was attempting to ar-

New York .- A Romantic Love Affair .- Suicide .- A young man became desperately in love with a young lady in the arrived at this port from the Island of Cuba. Their united wn of Clay; but somehow things did not work to suit him. He thereupon directed a note to his lady-love, asking her to meet him at a certain place, at a specified time, or else come to his funeral Saturday. Unfortunately she did not heed his request, but Saturday came and found him still living, although had procured poison at Salina, and taken it on Thursday. He died on Sunday, and was buried yesterday. His name

The number of deaths in New York city last week amounted to more than four landred.

New Jersey .- A boy in Milton, N. J., while grindhis neck. He died in a few minutes.

Pennsylvania.—Singular Death.—On the 3d inst., it would not be his fault. Mr. Henry K. Henion, of Chester, Co., Pa., died from the was employed on the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Horrible.-In Philadelphia, says the Chronicle, a dog was seen on the pavement a few mornings since, with the dead body of a black infant child in its mouth. It was taken from the dog, and the Coroner being sent for, an inquest was held upon the body. It was a male child, and could have only been born a short time previous; upon investigation being made, and the usual tests applied, it proved to have been born alive. The dog had done it very little damage. There is no

doubt of its being a case of infanticide. Mr. William Swaim, world-renowed for his panacea, died at Philadelphia, on Wednesday, after a long illness, at his residence in Chesnut street, formerly owned by Joseph Bonaparte. Mr. Swaim had assumed a large fortune from the sale of his successful medicine. A son of the late judge Hopkinson, his

son-in-law, it is said, will be the principal heir.

Maryland. + Baltimore is justly called the monumental city. The following inscription found on a monument in one of the grave yards of that city, has been copied for us (says the Philadelphia Times) by a friend, verbatim et literatim. "Here lies the remanes of a wurthy and respectable sitizin who kept a groceri and chandleri establishment at the corner of and ----- streets. This stone is erected by his bereeved and diskonsolet widow, who takes this opportunity to inform her friends that she intends to carry on her husband's former business at the same plase, and want to get the custom and patrernage of her husband's many former friends and ac-

Virginia .- Murder and Robbery .- The mysteries attending the sudden disappearance, on the 2d of February last, of F. Adolphus Muir, Esq., of Dinwiddie County, have been explained by the discovery of Mr. M.'s body, on a farm formerly owned by his father, belonging to a man named Eppes. The letters purporting to have been written by Mr. M. from Petersburg, New York, &c., to his brother, John A. ican brig St. Mary's. Muir, Esq., explaining the cause of his absence, are supposed After the bombardment of Tampico by the St. Mary's

or the principal in the tragedy.

A free colored man, residing in the neighborhood of this bloody deed, we understand, revealed the dark secrets con- of Mexico at the head of a division of troopswhere Mr. M's body had been hidden. The object of the murfor the land purchased of Mr. Muir. Circumstantial evidence leaves but little doubt that Eppes was the murderer. The bonds were seen in his possession a few weeks after the disappearance of Mr. Muir; and he has also recently sold Mr. M.'s watch, much broken, to Charles Lumsden, of Petersburg .- Richmond Enq.

Georgia. - Arrowroot. - The Savannah Republican states that Colonel Hollowes, of Camden county, has success- days later news than was received by the Cambria. She made fully commenced the cultivation of arrowroot, and has produced the passage in thirteen days, being the shortest time on record an article which is pronounced equal, if not superior, to the between the two ports. The news by this arrival is of little best of foreign growth.

"The volunteers at Fort Leavenworth do not see Very spirited measures have been taken by the people of pleased with their fare. One of them remarked to a friend the other day, that 'they had been there a week and he had not seen a bit of fried chicken yet, and as for pie, he did'nt believ they ever would have any. He was determined on one thingif they did'nt begin to feed like white folks soon, he'd raise

> Indiana.-It is estimated that the receipts this sea on on the Madison and Indianapolis railroad will exceed those of the last about 100 per cent, and that the profits on it will pay its stockholders about 20 per cent on their investments.

Mr. John D. Johnson and lady, of Waterbury, Ct., while their way from New Haven to Middletown, on Tuesday, when their horse took fright and ran, throwing them of breaking Mr. J.'s arm, but not materially injuring the lady The horse broke one of his legs, and was afterwards killed.

A little girl, three years of age, daughter of, a Mr. Clark, of this city, while visiting with her mother at South Yarmo a few days since, was found soon after being put to bed envel oped in flames, and died soon after. She took friction matche nto ber bed.

Rosas, it is estimated, has caused to be Poisoned, Throats cut, Shot, . Assassinated,

This merely on his personal account.

The Baltimore Patriot of Wednesday evening an pardon, by the President, of Capt. Pendleton, convicted of slavetrading with his vessel, the brig Montevideo.

The following poetical effusion is from an album kept at the "Six hundred and twenty thousand tons per min Is the measure, That fills thy horse-shoe cup for us, with wonder,

Awe and pleasure. We learn from the N. Y. Morning News that T. D. Rice the original "Jim Crow," has been deprived of speech and the

use of his limbs by a stroke of paralysis. The St. Louis New Era of the 14th inst., says the eamer Archer left on Saturday with 796 packs of dry goods for Santa Fe, 330 of which are for Armijo, the present governor of New Mexico. It would seem that he is doing a brisk trade in the way of merchandizing, and his profit must be great; it is stated that all goods to his account are admit by some arrangement with the custom house free of duty,

An Irish doctor advertises that the deaf may hear of him at house in Liffey street, where his blind patients may see him from ten till three

A Deserter brought back .- The Washington corre ondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, says Semple, the Senator from Illinois, who came very near running away from his associates before the vote on the tariff was taken, was actually taken out of the cars by the neck and skirt of his coat, by Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Hoge. A hair's breadth ore, and the tariff would have run out of the city at the rate

Shipwreck.-The sch. Wm. Polk, Hamilton, from Cantwell's Bridge, (Del.) for Boston, was capsized in a squall on Tuesday night, near Great Egg Harbor Inlet, and of ten souls on board, only the captain was saved. He clung to the caboose for twenty-four hours, and was then picked up by the brig Gardner H. Wright, Lingo, from Fall River.

Good News .- It will be seen, says the Traveller. that both Houses of Congress have passed a resolution for adry the only daughter of a prominent member of Congress, from journing on the 11th of August. It is devoutly to be hoped that the vote will not be reconsidered, unless it be for the purpose of fixing an earlier day.

> that four young men of that town, on Sunday last, hired the lower part of Woburn. New York Loan.- The loan of \$200,000 advertised

Cruelty to Horses .- The Woburn Gazette says

a representative in Congress, was once president of the Senate per cent., has been taken at a premium of nearly five per cent. Southern Justice .- A South Carolina paper, the Charleston Courier, contains a list of criminals recently sen-

tenced by the City Court of Charleston for various crimes. tenced to a few month's imprisonment and a slight fine; while Connecticut. - Accident from Gunpouder .- A dis- another, Wm. Smith, for negro stealing, is to be imprisoned tressing accident occurred at Southport, near Oxford, Conn., until the first Friday in September next, and then hung by the on Wednesday of last week. A son of Mr. David Abbott, neck until he is dead!

> rest him as a runaway. Our Trade with Cuba .- During the months of April, May and June, 107 American vessels, managed by 860 men,

> tonnage was 19,499. Quicksilver mines are of but rare occurrence, and none tofore have been discovered in the United States. Lately, however, one has been discovered in Alabama.

LATER FROM THE ARMY

Advices from New Orleans to the evening of the 17th hav been received at Washington, with letters from Matamoras of

General Taylor announced to two of the regiments, on the ing a scythe last week, stuck the point into the jugular vein of 4th, that in a few days he would have boats to transport them to Camargo, whence he would put them directly in motion for Monterey, and if they got no fight before the summer closed,

The papers of Texas and Matamoras are full of details of effects of a sting in the nostril by an insect, received while ly- the celebration of the 4th. The rains were holding up. Some ing down in a baggage car at Columbia, waiting for a car. He sickness prevailed; mostly bowel complaints. The measler had appeared in Mark's regiment, and several men were down with the complaint.

Mr. D. E. Gray had arrived in Reynosa from the upper country, by way of Monterey, and reported the Mexicans full Five hundred Mexican volunteers at Monctalova, had refuse

o serve on hearing of Gen. Taylor's victories. Some disaffection among the Louisiana volunteers had appeared, but it would be settled, having been referred to Gen

FROM MEXICO.

The steamer Clyde arrived at Havana on the 7th inst. She brought advices to the 23d ult., inclusive, with the following mportant items. An American brig hasb een reported a blockading the port of Alverado. Her boats had, in pursuing a loaded vessel into the port, come into encounter with some armed boats of the Mexicans, and according to the Mexican accounts, had been driven off; but it seems they were re called by signals from the brig. The latter sailed the nex day. The inhabitants of Alverado had turned out en masse and subscriptions to the amount of \$3000 had been made

One brigade of the army of reserve had marched to the aid of the army of the north, showing that the outbreaks in Jalisco would be suppressed previous to any movement against the army of General Taylor. The remaining body of reservo would remain in the capital till the arrival of Gen. Bravo; so that the forces previously announced as having collected at Monterey, have been very much overrated.

From the castle of Perote a large number of mounted gun and ammunition had been sent to the defence of the city of Mexico.

The Clyle, sailing from Tampico subsequent to the bom

to have been written by said Eppes, (said to be a slave trader,) which seemed to have done no injury, the commandant of the who has fled, and on whom suspicion attaches as the murderer, of the province. On the 24th June, Gen. Bravo, with his staff, departed from Vera Cruz to assume his station as pro visional president. Gen. Gonzales Arevalo had left the city nected with this melancholy affair, and pointed out the spot stated. The orders at Vera Cruz were for the garrison to be on the alert, especially at night, to guard against surprise derer, it is supposed, was to obtain the bonds given by Eppes Gen. Paredes had received formal permission from the junts to lead the troops to the north, and on the 19th accompanied Gen.
Arevaio. Arista was on his way to the capital, and Ampudia at St. Luis Potosi.

> THREE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND. The steamship Great Britain arrived at New York on Monday, from Liverpool, whence she sailed July 7th, bringing three importance. She had 89 passengers.

ZION'S HERALD AND WESLEYAN JOURNAL.

Slave Hunter Killed -We learn that a fugitive slave from Maryland, was pursued and overtaken in Somerset county, in this State, by a man named Holland, a wagoner from Ohio, who was tempted to the dirty task by the reward offered, \$150. When they reached McCarty's tavern, the slave attempted to escape, but was caught by Holland while in the act of climbing a fence. The slave then drew a long knife which he had concealed about his person, and plunged it into Holland's heart, causing his death instantly. He made good his escape, immediately pursued by the people of the neighborhood, who, at nightfall, had surrounded him, but in the darkness of the night he eluded their vigilance, and is now beyond their reach .- Washington Patrict.

Congressional.

In the Senate, July 18.—A long discussion took place on the treasury note bill. Mr. Benton had offered an amendment to prevent the re-issue of the notes; upon this Messrs. Niles, Clayton, Evans, Miller, Calhoun, Webster and Benton spoke. Mr. Calhoun among other things, said that he had disapproved of the feature of the new tariff bill which exempted tea and coffee from duty. He said this war was going to be an expensive one. The expenditures were to be made out of the country. It would, therefore, be an enormous war. Mr. Benton's amendment was rejected—yeas 16, nays 33.

Mr. Reverdy Johnson then addressed the Senate, in opposition to the new tariff bill.

The House was engaged all day to-day with private business. Among the bills passed, was that for the relief of the heirs of Robert Fulton.

VINEYARD CAMP-MEETING.

In Senate, July 20.—Mr. Dix moved to take up the river and harbor bill. Mr. Bagby objected. In the present state of the country, with war on the hand, and Congress called upon to authorize loans to meet it, he hoped this bill for the appropriation of a million and a half of dollars would not be taken up. But the bill was taken up—yeas 37, nays 14. Mr. Dix explained the amendments reported by the committee on commerce.

VINEYARD CAMP-MEETING.

A steamboat will leave New Bedford on Monday, Aug. 3d, on the arrival of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take the afternoon cars. Fare to and from the cars. Fare to and from the arrival of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take the afternoon cars. Fare to and from the arrival of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Providence, about 11 or 'clock, and return on Saturday in time for the friends to take a stream of the cars from Boston and Provid

merce.

Mr. Hannegan appealed to the friends of the bill, to stand
by it in its present shape, and vote down all amendments. If
it should go back to the House, its passage would be en-

The debate was continued by Messrs. Breese, Semple, Sevier, Bagby, Johnson, of Md., and Niles.

The amendments reported by the committee were then agreed to—yeas 27, nays 26; and the bill was then laid aside.

The bill to reduce the tariff was part taken laid aside. ill to reduce the tariff was next taken up, and the ents being disposed of, the bill passed.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. McDowell in the chair, and the bill was taken up to pay the compensation of members of Congress for the remainder of the session and

for other purposes.

Mr. Dromgoole, of Va., opposed this hasty action of members to pay themselves. The public service should be first provided for. Let the Senate first act on the appropriation bills that were before i'.

Mr. Hamlin, of Md., took the same ground, and reflected on

employment.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from paper manufacturers and dealers in New England, against the proposed duties on paper, books, &c.

After some unimportant business, the river and harbor bill

was taken up.

The pay and mileage bill from the House was taken up, and fifer some discussion, laid over until to-morrow.

The tariff bill was then taken up.
The thouse went into the committee of the whole, Mr. Boyd in the chair, on the bill for reducing the price of the printing

Mr. Haywood voted with the friends of the tariff of '42, and thus gave them a majority of one.

The petitions were then referred.

On Mr. Hannegan's motion, the committee on the library were instructed to inquire into the cause of the delay in distributing Fremont's report of the exploring expedition in Oregon and California.

The report of the printing committee, against printing the tariff petitions, was taken up, and the vote on agreeing with it resulted in a tie. Yeas 25, nays 25.

Mr. Dallas, the President of the Senate, gave the casting vote in the negative.

Mr. Dallas, the President of the Senate, gave the casting vote in the negative.

So the report was not agreed to, and the petitions were then ordered to be printed.

Mr. Cilley presented resolutions of the Legislature of New Hampshire, in favor of the tariff and protection.

The tariff bill was then taken up.

In the House.—The House went into committee, Mr. Dromgoda in the plants and took on the bill to transfer the approximate.

In the House,—The House went into committee, Mr. Drongoole in the chair, and took up the bill to transfer the superintendence of the patent office from the department of the Secretary of State to the department of the Attorney General.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, made a speech against all the executive bills which have been brought forward for the creation of new bureaux with salaried officers.

The bill was farther discussed, and the committee proceeded to consider the amendments, several of which were agreed to. The committee then rose, and the bill and amendments were at once laid on the table.

The house again, in committee of the whole, took up the bill making appropriations for the defence of Staten Island, and

Mr. Seaman moved an amendment, and made a speech in its Mr. Scaman moved an amendment, and made a speech in its support. He pointed out the defenceless condition of New York harbor, and the necessity of the proposed fortifications. Mr. Giles addressed the committee in favor of the bill, and stated the defenceless condition of Sollers' Point, in Maryland. Mr. Hungerford made some remarks in relation to the defenceless condition of Sackett's Harbor, in New York, after which the committee are

Mr. Hungertoru mane fenceless condition of Sackett's Harbor, in New which the committee rose.

Mr. Burt submittee a resolution of inquiry relative to the recent appropriation to the Camanche and other Indians. Adjourned.

House, requiring agents

House, requiring agents In Senate, July 24, the bill from the House, requiring agents for claims to produce attested powers of attorney before drawing money from the treasury, was passed without amendment.

The bill from the house, in relation to duties on Java coffee, and refunding certain Spanish tonage duties illegally exacted, was passed with unimportant amendments.

On motion of Mr. Dix, the river and harbor bill was taken with the amendments conversed were voted down.

up, and all the amendments proposed were voted down.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, precisely in the shape in which it passed the House, and was ordered to a third reading—yeas 34, nays 16. The bill was then read a third time and passed.

The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Simmons resum-

and concluded his remarks in opposition to it.

Mr. Webster then obtained the floor, and gave way to a mo-

Mr. Webster then obtained the floor, and gave way to a motion for an executive session.

The House took up the resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Burt, for a select committee to investigate the accounts rendered for expenses of the prairie Indians, and passed the same. Mr. Brodhead moved a reconsideration of the vote passing the resolution. Carried.

The whole subject was then laid on the table.

Mr. Ingersoll offered a resolution upon the propriety of sending a peace mission to Mexico, and moved a suspension of the rules that it might be considered. Motion lost—yeas 54, nays 95.

95.
Mr. King, of Mass., from the committee on accounts, reported a resolution allowing each member \$30 for a long session, and \$15 for a short one, in lieu of stationery, except envelopes, paper and ink. Laid on the table—yeas 115, nays 40. The committee of the whole considered private bills until 3 o'clock, when it rose and reported a large batch for passage; and then the House adjourned.

Notices.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

The exercises at the annual examination and commencement of the Wesleyan University will be as follows:
July 30.—The examination of the classes will commence at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Aug. 4.—The joint-board of the trustees and visitors will meet at 8 o'clock, A. M.
An address will be delivered before the alunni, by Rev. Henry Bannister, M. A., and half-past 7 o'clock, P. M.
Aug. 5.— The commencement exercises will begin at 9 o'clock, A. M.
On Monday and Tuesday, Aug. 3d and 4th, candidates for admission will be examined.
July 22-2t

H: B. LANE, Secretary of Faculty.

Rev. James M. Young, N. Londonderry, N. A.

POST OFFICE ADDRESS.

WESLEVAN ACADEMY WITRRAWAM MS The Fall term of this Academy will commence on Wednesday, August 12, and continue 15 weeks. Students are requested to be present as early in the term as practicable.

July 18. 3t ROBERT ALLYS, Principal. be present as early in the term as practicable.

ROBERT ALLYS, Principal.

May 20.

CAMP MEETING ON MARTHA'S VINEYARD. CHANGE IN THE TIME OF HOLDING SAID MEETING. Instead of July 27, as published in the Herald, the meeting will commence, Providence permitting, Monday, August 3, and close the following Saturday.

Newport, July 2.

B. OTHEMAN, F. UPHAM.

CAMP MEETING AT EASTHAM. For Sandwich and Boston Districts, and all others who wish attend, in Millennial Grove, at Eastham, commencing Tues-

to attend, in Millennial Grove, at Eastham, commencing Tuesday, August 11, and holding one week.

B. OTHEMAN, P. E. Sandwich District.
T. C. PEIRCE, P. E. Boston do
N. B. No peddling of any description will be allowed on or near the camp ground. The law of the Commonwealth against peddling will be strictly enforced.

New Bedford, July 24.

CAMP-MEETING AT UNITY, N. H. This camp-meeting will commence Sept. 7, on the ground occupied last year for the same purpose. It will close on the Saturday following. Preachers and people will govern themselves accordingly.

July 25.

It f

CAMP-MEETING-NEW LONDON DISTRICT. A camp-meeting for the New London District will be held in Mansfield, Conn., (where one was held last year,) to commence on Monday, Aug. 24. As this is to be the only campmeeting for the district, for the year, we hope our friends generally will attend. The place is nearly central for the District,

bers to pay themselves. The public service should be first provided for. Let the Senate first act on the appropriation bills that were before it.

Mr. Hamlin, of Md., took the same ground, and reflected on the inaction of the Senate.

In Senate, July 21, the army appropriation bill was returned from the House, with a disagreement on some items.

Mr. Dayton presented a memorial from glass manufacturers in New Jersey against the repeal of the tariff, and he showed that glass derived its whole value from labor, and if the protection it now enjoyed was removed, every glass factory would be closed, and 4000 poor factory hands would be thrown out of employment.

Mr. Huntington presented a memorial from paper manufacturers and dealers in New England, against the proposed duties

The place is nearly central for the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each society? Come, friends from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each society? Come, friends from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each society? Come, friends from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each society? Come, friends from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each society? Come, friends from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each station and circuit on the District, and shall we not have a tent's company from each station and situation.

Come, friends from each station and situation of the Lord. Come, sepecting that the Lord will do great things for us.

Our friends from each station and situation of the Lord. Come, some station and situat

Horse-keeping can be obtained near the ground at a very assonable price.

In consequence of the appointment of the camp-meeting

e 24th, it becomes necessary to alter the	e time of he	olding so	me
f the Quarterly Meetings for the second	quarter.	They v	vil
e held as follows :			
Eastford,	Aug.	17	
East Thompson,	46	19 20	
Fisherville,	44	22 23	
West Thompson, (evening,)		23	
West Woodstock,		29 30	
The other meetings for the second qu	arter will	be held	ac
ording to previous notice.	R. W.	ALLEN	
Nameich Com Inh 94			

in the chair, on the bill for reducing the price of the printing in Congress.

Is Smate, July 22, Mr. Dix presented the memorial of 400 mechanics of Fishkill, New York, against any change in the tariff of 1842, and asking Congress to let well enough alone.

Mr. Hannegan submitted a resolution calling on the president for a copy of the instructions to Mr. McLane, our minister to England, relative to the settlement of the Oregon question, and copies of his correspondence on the same subject, which was laid over until to-morrow.

The Senate disagreed to the amendaments of the House to the army appropriation bill, and adhered to its own.

The military committee made a reportupon the coast defence of Texas, and 4000 extra copies were ordered to be printed.

The post office committee reported a bill for the conveyance of the mail to Oregon.

The pay and mileage bill was then taken up, and after a debate upon the expenses incurred for the visit of the Camanche Ladians, it was amended, and the bill passed.

The tariff bill was then taken up, and Mr. Cameron made an able defence of protective duties, and gave an interesting account of the late presidential campaign in Pennsylvania.

The House went into committee of the whole, Mr. Dunlaj in the chair, and took up the joint resolution fixing the prices and manner of executing the public printing.

Mr. Garrett addressed the committee in favor of a reduction of prices, and in rejoinder to Mr. Bayly's speech of yesterday.

In Senate, July 23.—Messrs, Benton, Evans and Lewis were appointed a committee on printing reported against printing the moved to refer them to the printing committee.

The committee appointed by the Societies of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Boston to make arrangements for attending the confort and able to define the move of the committee and safety of the passengers. The John Marshall, has been engaged to convey passengers to and from the energy prices, for this businesse, as any boat hitherto employed by the committee. The Committee will have entire

more sever said we had a sort of panic here every morning about this tariff business. No man who could read but knew in the presidential election that Polk was a free trade manner fourteen years of age, half price. For tickets or further pennsylvania tromorrow would vote the democratic ticket, even though the tariff were repealed.

Mr. Sturgeon protested against the opinion that the election of President in Pennsylvania turned upon the tariff question.

Mr. Speight moved to lay the petitions on the table. Lost-yeas 21, nays 25.

After further debate, Mr. McDuffie renewed the motion to lay these petitions on the table. Lost-yeas 25, nays 26.

Mr. Haywood voted with the friends of the tariff of '42, and thus gave them a majority of one.

The petitions were then referred.

MICAH DYER, for the Committee.

N. B. All persons who intend to take passage by the steam-

N. B. All persons who intend to take passage by the steamer, on Tuesday, the 11th August, must be on board at or before 9 o'clock, A. M., as, owing to the time of high water at Eastham, the boat must start precisely at that hour, and can-

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. CLAREMONT DISTRICT-FIRST QUARTER. Aug. 22 23 " 29 30 Sept. 5 6 Grantham, Entield, Canaan. SECOND QUARTER. Claremont and Cornish, Marlow and Alstead, Sept. 12 13 Marlow and Alstead,
Acworth and Unity,
Walpole Mission,
Chesterfield,
Winchester,
Peterboro',
Rindge and New Ipswich,
Deering and Hillsboro',
Lempster and Goshen,
North Charlestown,
Granthom Oct. " 31 Nov. 1 Grantham, Enfield, Canaan,
N. B. District Stewards' meeting will be holden

B. R. HOYT. P. E.

camp ground, 9th of Sept.

WORCESTER DISTRICT-SECOND QUARTER. Aug. 8 9 Lowell, Worth'n St. " 19 20 " St. Paul's, " 26 27 St. " 12 Milford. " 27 Aug. 8 9 Lowen, words ...
9 "St. Paul'
12 Milford,
13 Oukham,
15 Barre, South
16 Hardwick,
16 Barre,
22 23 Petersham,
23 Brookfield,
24 Spencer,
29 30 N. Brookfield,
30 Leicester,
30 Oxford,
Sept. 5 6 Hubbardston,
4 Templeton, N. E. Village,
Worcester, Park St."
"Thomas" Sudbury, Concord, Natick, " 31 N. 1 12 13 ster, July 22, 1846. PORTLAND DISTRICT - FIRST QUARTER.

Kennebunk, Kennebunk, W. Kennebunk, York,
Kittery,
Scotland,
S. Berwick,
Berwick,
Eliot, " 29 30 Alfred, Hollis, Sanford, Sept. 5 6 Newfield, W. Newfield, Acton. " 12 13 Cornish, Hiram, Porter, Pryeburg, Bartlett, at Bartlett, " 26 27 Otisfield, Harrison, Raymond, Poland, E. Poland, Dusham Oct. 8 4 " 10 11 Durham, at N. Yarmouth, " 17 18 Gray, W. Cumberland, at W. Cumberland, " 24 25 WM. MARSH, P. E.

COMMUNICATIONS. D. Hutchinson—C. B. Dunn—E. B. Hubbard—I. Perkins
—S. Wiggin—B. C. Phelps—D. K. Banister—F. A. Crafts
—A. Heath—S. Tileston—J. E. Risley—M. B. Gregg—A.
Allen—C. Olive and J. Smith, 2d—W. H. Hull—G. W.
Brewster—J. S. Miller—Z. H. Borgess—P. Burgess (your
paper has been sent to Harmony)—D. Foote—B. R. Harrington (we commence your year July 15)—P. Boynton.

MONEY RECEIVED AND CREDITED FOR THE HERALD AND JOURNAL

See that the money you send us is duly acknowledged.

send us is duly acknowledged.

4 00 pays to Jan. 1, '47
2 00 "July 15, '47
2 00 "July 15, '47
2 00 "July 20, '47
1 00 "Dec. 11, '46
2 00 "April 29, '47
2 00 "Jun. 1, '47
2 00 "July 15, '47
2 00 "July 1, '46
2 00 "July 1, '46
2 00 "July 1, '46
2 00 "June 1, '46
3 00 "June 1, '46
3 00 "June 1, '46 Ayers, Emily A. Atwater, Leonard Annis, Amasa S. Allen, Albert Bates, Benj. Blaachard, Alexr. Blake, John Blanchard, Leonard Cutting, Chas. Chase, Wm. Flagg, John P. Foote, David Harlow, Simon Hayden, John Holbrook, Wm. Hamilton, H. H. Hanson, Hannah Jewett, Moses, Jr., Moore, Page Paine, Elias A. Potter, Stephen Risley, J. E. Ransom, John On account.
July 1, '46
June 1, '46
Jan. 1, '47 on account.
Aug. 1, '46
Jan. 1, '46
July 20, '47
Aug. 1, '46
Nov. 15, '46
May 15, '47
June 11, '47
July 1, '47 Ransom, John Stevens, Franklin Shurtieff, Jared Wilson, Joseph Weymouth, Warren Wheaton, Resolved Whittaker, Nancy Wentworth, Bethial

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET. From the Massachusetts Ploughman

Wholesale Prices Inside Quincy Market.] BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

BEEF, PORK, LARD, &c.

Mess Beef, bbl.
cash price, 8 00 a 8 50
Navy Mess, 7 75 a 8 25
No. 1 do 7 50 a 0 00
Pork, Boston ex.
cl., bbl.
a 15 00
Boston Clear, 13 50 a 14 00
Ohio ex. cl. 13 50 a 14 00
do clear, 12 00 a 12 50 13 50 a 14 00 Tongues, bbl. 18 00 a 20 BUTTER, CHEESE AND EGGS. | Lump, 100 lbs., | 14 a | 20 | Cheese, best, per | Tub, best, ton, | 10 a | 16 | ton, | Common, do | Eggs, 100 doz, | FRUIT AND VEGETABLES. Apples, bbl. Potatoes, bbl. 0 00 a 2 75 Onions, 100 bnchs 2 00 a 2 25 Pickles, bbl. 0 00 a 0 00 Peppers, bbl. 0 00 a 0 00 Mangoes, bbl. Carrots, bbl.

prime, HAY.—[Wholesale Prices.]
Country, old, cwt. 0 80 a 0 95 East. pres'd, ton, 1200 a 13 00
Do. new, " 0 00 a 0 00 Straw, cwt. 70 a 75 HOPS .- [Wholesale Prices.] 1st sort, 1845, 18a

FLOUR AND GRAIN. FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Boston, July 25. Flour—Since the receipt of the news from Europe, by the Cambria, the market has become more firm, with a better feeling, and closes with improved prices. We quote Genesee, good comnon, at 4 25; Michigan 4 12½ a a 18½; Ohio, via New Orleans 3 81; do. via Canal, 3 87½ a 4 per bbl, cash. Southern is very heavy, with little or no demand. Corn Meal 2 87½ a 3 00 per bbl., cash.

Grain—The Corn market remains without much alteration since our last. Sales of yellow flat, good mealing qualities, at 62 a 63c; white 54 a 55, and mixed 56; New Orleans 48 a 52c cash, according to quality. Oats remain dull. Sales of Southern at 30 a 32c; Northern Canal 36 a 38 per bu., cash.

BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, July 20. At Market 465 Cattle; 10 yoke Working Oxen, 40 Cows and Calves; 2,250 Sheep and Lambs; Swine, none at mar-

ket.
PRICES.—Beef Cattle.—By extra, \$600; first quality, 5 50; second quality, \$500; third quality, \$400 a \$475.
Working Oxen—Sales were made at \$72, \$78, \$85, and Cows and Calves-Sales made at \$23, \$26, \$30, \$34 and \$42 50.

and \$42 50.

Sheep and Lambs—Dull sales noticed at \$125, \$166
\$175, \$263.

Swine—None at market.

N. B. Cattle very poor in quality at market this day, but most of them sold, say 50 head left over.

MARRIED.

In this city, 19th inst., by Rev. E. W. Jackson, Mr. John A. Patten and Miss Elizabeth G. Garland, both of this city. On Sabbath afternoon last, by Rev. W. H. Harch, Mr. Rich-ard Brien and Mrs. Phebe Wheeler, both of Boston. ard Brien and Mrs. Phebe Wheeler, both of Boston.

July 26, by Rev. Bryan Morse, Mr. Joshua P. Kiterell, of Braintree, and Miss Susan Tarr, of Boston.

In Sharon, Vt., July 22, by Rev. Adna Newton, Mr. Geo. W. Harlow, and Miss Mahala Willey, both of Boston.

On the island of Chebeague, in Casco Bay, by Rev. R. Lombard, Ambrose Hamilton, Esq., aged 78, and Mrs. Ann Sawyer, aged 62.

In Staffard Communication, Line 1, 1985. In Stafford, Conn., July 1, by Rev. L. C. Collins, Mr. Elijat Holt, of Willington, and Nancy L. Harwood, of S. July 20, at the parsonage, Mr. Ebenezer L. Kendall, of Stafford, and Sarah L. Bacon, of Taburg, N. Y.

In this city, July 14, Elizabeth M., infant daughter of Thos. I. and Melissa Patten, aged 5 months.

Advertisements.

TO STOVE MANUFACTURERS AND PURCHASERS. CLADE'S COMBINATION OF FLUES OR DRAFTS. CLADE'S COMBINATION OF FLUES OR DRAFTS, for which Letters Patent have been obtained, can be beneficially applied to many kinds of Coal stoves.

Some of the advantages of combining the drafts or flues are these: A downward as well as upward draft through the fire is caused by this arrangement, either used with ease. A great and quick heat can be produced by using the upward draft—an uniform heat by using the downward draft. A small quantity of fuel can be kept constantly alive, and the fire kindled on top of the old coal, as the downward draft will cause it to become ignited to the bottom. The pleasure and benefit of an open fire is secured by this arrangement, as the door or cover of the stove can be constantly kept open, the downward draft preventing the ashes and gas from escaping into the room.

This improvement is simple, and neat in its construction, not expensive, and will be found, even when used with the cast iron cylinder stove, to obviate the most of the objections made against it, not consuming more than two-thirds as much coal to produce the same heat as when used without.

Reference can be made to several gentlemen who liave seen my improvement attached to a stove in operation. A model of my improvement can be seen, and the terms for selling and using the same, made known on application to my authorized Agent, 70 State street, Boston, or at my dwelling house, in Chelsea.

July 29.

3tis-ostf.

COLUMBIAN HOTEL, (TEMPERANCE

HOUSE,) SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK. SARATOGA SPRINGS, NEW YORK.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues to keep the above House on the strict principles of Temperance and Morality. He has catered for the Saratoga Visitors for four years past, and trusts his experience in the business will enable him to give perfect satisfaction to his guests. The House is pleasantly located on the east side of Broadway, and very nearly central to all the mineral Fountains, and but a few moments walk from the Railroad Depot.

A Porter will be at the cars on their arrival, (Sundays excepted.) to convey baggage to the House free. Charges—\$1 per day; \$5 per week.

N. B. Good accommodations for horse keeping connected with the above establishment.

W. S. BALCH,
July 22-4tis

GUIDE TO HOLINESS. ODD Numbers of Volumes 1 and 2 are wanted by the Publisher, for which he will pay a fair price.

Subscriptions received at No. 3 Cornhill, up stairs. Terms—\$1, in advance. A new Volume commences this month.

D. S. KING, Editor,

July 22-1mis GEO. C. RAND, Publisher.

HARUM MERRILL, SEXTON AND FUNERAL UNDERTAKER. No. 22, NORTH RUSSELL STREET. Orders left with C. B. Mason, 18 Union street, Joshua Dun-bar, East Boston, or C. M. Huggins, No. 3 Norwich street, will be promptly attended to. 3mis April 22.

HEBREW TAUGHT, DY E. NOYES, No. 4 Fayette Court, (leading out of Washington St. at No. 403.) Course of 24 lessons—Terms, \$10 00. Please call and ascertain particulars.

May 27.

All operations performed in a careful, skillful and thorough manner, and warranted. J. B. Holman & Co.

No. 70 Cornhill, Boston. HATS, CAPS, SHIRTS, CARPET BAGS, GLOVES, DRAWERS, SATCHELS, &C

GLOVES, DRAWERS, SALVESTON, B. Suspenders made to order and repaired. DO L. WHITNEY, JR. J. B. HOLMAN. J. B. HOLMAN.
N. B.-J. B. Holman, Proprietor of "Holman's Nature's tf-May 20.

DR. S. STOCKING. SURGEON DENTIST. NO. 266 WASHINGTON STREET, CORNER OF AVON PLACE, BOSTON.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND SUSPENDER MANUFACTORY,

REV. HOLMAN DREW.

Was born in Gilmanton, N. H., in 1799, and moved to Danville, Vt., when a child. He, with his companion, embraced religion in 1824, in Lyndon, under the faithful labors of Rev. J. F. Adams. He was soon convinced of his call to the ministry, but refused to obey until August, 1828, when God, by the removal of his excellent wife by death, convinced him that prosperity might great reward. not be looked for when duty is neglected. He at once forsook all, and manfully did he carry out his resolution, made over the grave of his wife, to give all the residue of his days to Christ and his church. He joined Conference in 1829, and was appointed to Lancaster circuit, and onward as follows: 1830 and '31, Columbia; 1832 and '33 to Bethlehem; 1834 and '35, Landaff; 1836, Bethlehem; 1837, Plymouth; 1838 and '39, Bristol; 1840 and '41, Sandwich; 1842 and '43, at Lebanon; and 1844 and '45 at Landaff. Here, during his last year, his health failed him, and he was unable to preach the last half of the Conference year. At the last session of our Conference he was superannuated, and soon began to fail rapidly, until July 2d, which was the day of his umpnant entrance into the joy of the Lord. His disease was a cancer on the stomach. His sufferings, which were dreadful, were borne with perfect patience, and his closing hours were triumphant. The last word he was heard to utter was Jesus, thus literally realizing the accomplishment of the wish we have so often expressed, " Happy, if with my latest breath,

I may but gasp his name.'

Br. D. was deeply and uniformly pious. He was in labors most abundant. I question whether he left his equal in New England, in this respect. Possessed of a vigorous, athletic frame, a resolute and determined mind, and a warm and generous heart, his efforts were astonishingly great.

His preaching talents were not of a high order. and yet he never, I think, failed to stand high in the esteem of the people, on any circuit or station he travelled, and he was always more or less successful; and now he rests from his labors, having fought a good fight and finished his

Br. D. has left a widow and 3 children, one o whom (the wife of Rev. J. S. Loveland) is in the field her father delighted to cultivate. May the mantle of this truly laborious man fall on the young men of our Conference, and when the great Shepherd shall appear, may we all hear him say, " Well done, good and fathful servant." Concord, July 17.

Mr. Elias Blake died in Gray, Me., April 9, aged 60 years. Br. Blake professed religion about thirty years since, under the labors of Rev. E. Jaquish, and joined the M. E. Church in Gray. He remained an acceptable member of the same till the end of his life. He was for a number of years steward, leader and exhorter, and performed the duties of said offices cheerfully and acceptably to the church. Finally, he died, as we should expect, in peace. "Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord." He has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss, one of whom is a member of the Me. Conference, Rev. E. F. Blake. May they all meet Dresden, Me., July 8.

BR. JOHN CHANDLER died in Mount Holly, Vt. a May 30, aged 86 years. Br. C. has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 46 years. For many years he served the church in the capacity of a class leader His house was the itinerant's home, and many of the pioneers of Methodism have shared his hospitality. Br. C. was a devoted and exemplary Christian. Few men have exhibited a life so pure, so virtuous and consistent as his. He loved Methodism in its simplicity and primitive character. He did not believe in leaving the "oldship," but felt ardently attached to it, resting assured that it would safely land him in the harbor of glory. A few days previous to his death he called his friends to his bedside, exhorted them. to be faithful, and meet him in heaven, for he should soon be there. Thus he closed up the scene and died triumphantly. God grant that I may die the "death of the righteous."

JAMES HARVEY PIERCE died in Hubbardston, Mass., June 26, aged 42 years. He was a member of the M. E. Church eight years, and part of this time rendered efficient service to the cause of Christ as a class leader and superintendent of our Sabbath School. In the complicated and somewhat severe affliction which he experienced, he exhibited the graces of the spirit. In his consistent life as a Christian, and his peaceful death, he has furnished an edifying example of the inestimable value of pure religion.

Hubbardston, Ms., July 18.

Mechanicsville, Vt., July 5.

Sister OLIVE ALGER, wife of Joseph Alger, died in West Bridgewater, Mass., June 14, aged 77 years. Sister Alger has for years enjoyed religion, and lived a consistent and exemplary life. Though she never united with the M. E. Church. yet she was ardently attached to it, and felt an undying anxiety for its welfare and success. She died as she lived, a happy Christian. last sickness was of the numb palsy, and of one week's endurance, during which time she was unable to speak, yet in her right mind to the last. and gave intelligent signs of her acceptance with God, and the brightness of her way and future prospects. She lived to bury four children, and has left seven, together with the companion of her early choice, who emphatically mourns his Leicester, July 9.

Mrs. MARY SHERMAN, wife of Rev. F. Sherman, died on Sunday, 5th inst., after a long and painful sickness, aged 62. This pious woman joined the M. E. Church in 1809, during the ministry of Rev. N. Coy. During the long period of 37 years, she witnessed a good pro-fession, and after being faithful as a wife, mother, and a member of the church of Christ through so long a period, she died a blessed and happy death. Peace to her ashes! D. WISE Nantucket, July 13.

MRS. HANNAH, wife of Daniel K. Webster, died in Dover, N. H., on Sabbath morning, June 14, after a protracted sickness of about fifteen months, aged 38 years. She was converted under the labors of Rev. J. Perkins, on this station, about twelve years since. As a neighbor, companion and parent, I believe the deceased continued to discharge the various duties devolving upon her with Christian fidelity, and in every department has left a vacancy which will long severely felt, but especially in her own fam She bore her sickness with much patience nd Christian fortitude. About one week before her death, she gave directions respecting her funeral, called and took leave of her family, and selected Rev. 14:12, 13 to be used as a text when she should be buried.

The writer had the opportunity of but a short acquaintance with sister W., but when visited by

him, at each time she evinced that "to live and who would have opposed it had they been would be Christ, and to die would be gain." She present, the chairman re-presented his report, was asked at one time, if all was given up, hus- (how many of his colleagues on the committee band, children, world, church, and every thing. he had consulted I know not,) and without any "Yes," said she, "they are all, with myself, upon the altar, and I have no wish to take them Before it was declared, the writer of this exback." At another interview, the day but one pressed regret that at this time a document so before her death, she said, in the presence of several of us, "I have got almost through, but I good will, should be brought forward. He had am going safe.' Her last end was peace, and hoped the days of ultraism had passed away, &c. rests from her labors and her works do follow her." So may we all die and meet our of the report; from 3 to 6 against it, and thus, as S. KELLEY. Dover, N. H., July 13.

and Catharine Moses, died in Durham, Me., March 6, aged 18 years. She was a promising daughter. Her amiable disposition had endeared her to a circle of interesting friends, who grieve at her early death. Some few years since she gave her heart to the Savior, and we have grounds to hope she has gone where the weary

Also, May 11, SARAH M. Moses, sister to Jane May the dear relatives enjoy the consolations of the gospel to sustain them in this season of be-

SLAVERY. For the Herald and Journal.

DR. BANGS ON SLAVERY.

TO THE REV. ABEL STEVENS:

My dear Brother,-I have long reflected upor the system of slavery as it exists in our country, and have resisted the conviction that it was my duty to write my thoughts respecting it, until 1 dare resist no longer. Life is fast ebbing out with me, and I shall soon be called to "give an account of my stewardship," so that whatever I

It is not my intention, however, so much to dwell on the evils of slavery, (which indeed are such as to be perceptible to the most superficial observer,) as on the methods to be adopted and pursued for their removal. Though the evils of slavery are so apparent as to come within the observation of every attentive observer, yet their removal is of most difficult achievement; so difficult, indeed, that all attempts to accomplish it in our country have failed, except in a few individual cases. The reasons are obvious. Slavery is interwoven, in many of the States of our confederacy, in their very constitutions, gives a coloring to their laws, enters into all their domestic arrangements, and hence it tinges the earliest the eldest of as fine a family of boys and girls as thoughts of their youth, and biases the judgment and guides the conduct of every man, woman, to the age of fifteen she had been the constant and child in the community where slavery exists. It will be perceived, therefore, that it is an evil strongly rooted in the very groundwork of society, ramifying itself throughout every limb and fibre of the body politic; infesting the domestic circle by the fireside, and thence diffusing itself among all to remove it, he tear up the foundations of the social fabric, so that while he may succeed in eradicating the evil, he will destroy the good also; or, in the language of sacred Scripture, matron, and thrown entirely on her own resources While he gather up the tares, he root up the for sympathy and amusement. wheat also with them."

this deeply seated disease, perhaps a few remarks upon the history of slavery in our world, and work was so difficult that reading would annoy more especially on the manner of its introduction her, and sometimes she was to sit but a moment, into our country, may be useful, that we may and it was not worth while to begin; but more have a just appreciation of its hateful character, generally she would give her assent, and then inwhich have been, or may be, adopted for its destruction.

are older than the records of human society; did not ask her to listen. Finding only her own they are found to have existed wherever the savral or agricultural life; and, with the exception veloped, she began to read more carelessly, someof Australasia, they have extended to every portion of the globe. They pervaded every nation of civilized antiquity. The earliest glimpses of Egyptian history exhibit pictures of bondage; the oldest monuments of human labor on the but by this time her mind, instead of being Egyptian soil are evidently the results of slave labor. The founder of the Jewish nation was a native power, the labor of thinking was wearisome

patriarch was lord in his own household."* That slavery existed among the Hebrews after their settlement in Palestine, none will dispute who is acquainted with their history, as recorded in the Old Testament; laws were enacted to regulate the conduct of masters and slaves, to limit the time of servitude, and to mitigate its severity, and soften the rigor of its services. Nor does the servitude exemplified among the Hebrews afford any just precedent for the modern slave trade, or for a justification of American slavery, as we shall more fully see in the prosecution of our subject. Slavery originated from the wickedness of mankind; from a disposition in the stronger to oppress the weaker; in the rich to trespass upon the rights of the poor, and from the lordly disposition of the victor to tyrannize over the vanquished. Hence captives taken in war, among all the nations of antiquity, were either kept by the conqueror as his slaves, or sold to the highest bidder, to gratify his avarice or to pamper his appetite for pomp and splendor. And no enlightened Christian will set up the plea of justification for an evil which originated from such a source, and is productive of such results; and, therefore, any lawful and practicable means that may be devised to root out the evil from human society must be hailed with delightful avidity by every lover of his species.

In my next, I shall present some farther hissketches of this enormous evil, under which our country groans. N. Ba Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y., June 24. N. BANGS.

* Vol I., p. 159. See Genesis 12: 16; 17: 12; 37: 28.

For the Herald and Journal.

REPORT ON SLAVERY, IN THE MAINE

CONFERENCE. In regard to this document, it should be understood, that when it was first read to the the last movement, "you can give me an outline Conference, it was objected to as being unfortu- of what you have read, and proceed as though nately worded. It was accordingly laid on the you had not been interrupted." table, to allow members to reflect upon it. The Conference soon after adjourned. Before the afternoon session, Bishop Waugh and others had an interview with the chairman of the committee with whom it originated, and suggested to him whether he could not modify his report so as to divest it of some of its offensive features .- placed the book in it. (Bishop W. alluded only to the phraseology, explicitly disclaiming any intention to express an and I am glad to find you can judge so well opinion as to its sentiment.) The chairman apits character. Shall I take care of it?" peared tenacious of the original, but consented abate one or two offensive terms. Early in the afternoon session, he requested to have his report taken up and re-committed, with a view meant, it is proper for you to receive it kindly. to its modification. After making the alterations It is not necessary for you to read the book, howso as to give it its present dress, in the absence of ever, and the safest plan will be to put it where the Bishop, and all the Presiding Elders, and it can do no harm."

those who had desired time for its consideration,

"I don't think it is a bad book, mother—it

he had consulted I know not,) and without any little calculated to promote peace, to conciliate About 15 to 20 hands were then raised in favor I judge, another document goes out as the deliberate expression of opinion of our Annual Conference of 180 and more members. I think I may safely venture the assertion, and I make it Miss JANE D. Moses, daughter of Mr. Benj. to allay excitement and prevent mischief, which I am painfully afraid its publication may occasion, that there are not thirty members of the Maine Conference who would not, on mature deliberation, prefer a document widely different in some of its sentiments, and especially in its phraseology.

J. B. Husted. phraseology.
Boston, July 9.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

THE YOUNG NOVEL READER.

BY FANNY FORESTER.

"I have used reasoning and persuasion and even authority with her, but it has all been entirely useless, and I am afraid that unless your influence over her should prove greater than mine

these books will bring her to ruin."

Mrs. Gray paused as she read this sentence. and, resting her opened letter on the table before her daughter. A fair, graceful girl, with deep, liquid eyes, and a face whose natural expression was pensive, although now radiant with smiles stood in the midst of a group of noisy children. each striving to excel the other in demonstration would say or do must be said and done soon, or absence. She listened to the feats of Rover and the accomplishments of Tabby with unfeigned in terest, for she was interested in the little that loved them; and then she praised Dolly's cap. set little Ned's top to whirling on the table, and turned over the pages of Anna's books, declaring that she had "done wonders." "She cannot be so perverse," said the moth

er's fond heart, gathering confidence by looking upon her, "she has good feelings at least, and believe she is not deficient in sense;" and yet Mrs Gray returned again and again to the letter during the evening, and at night dreamed that her children, had, one by one, gone mad from novel reading.

Lucy Gray, now in her sixteenth summer, was ever crept into the core of a mother's heart. Up companion of that mother, walking, conversing, reading and even counselling with her in domestic matters, until Mrs. Gray, from pursuing this course from her child's benefit, began to find real pleasure in the perfect confidence which was orders and ranks of society, from the hardy ple-beian who handles the spade and the shovel, to the ferred her mother's society to that of any other the result of this close intimacy. She was lonehighest magistrate upon the bench of justice.

The seat of this evil is therefore deeply bedded

Herred ner mother's society to that the person. About this time Mrs. Gray received an invitation from her only sister, for Lucy to spend in the foundation of the social system. Hence a year with her in a most delightful country vilhe who would attempt its eradication must be lage, of which, for a variety of reasons, she thought careful how he touch it, lest while endeavoring it proper to accept. See, then, a warm-hearted

"Shall I read to you, aunt?" Lucy was heat also with them."

But before I come to propose a remedy for accustomed to say, when Mrs. Stillson's work was so difficult that reading would annoy terrupt every third sentence with some remark so foreign to the subject, as to prove her any thing but a listener. Lucy soon perceived that Mrs. "Slavery and the slave trade," says Bancroft, Stillson was not interested in her reading, and she hunter began to assume the habits of pasto-have the judgment and reasoning powers fully destrengthened, and disciplined, had lost much of its slaveholder and a purchaser of slaves. Every to her, and she had no relish for the better kind of intellectual food. If Lucy had been older, and her habits of mind more firmly fixed, the result would have been slower and less obvious; or even it Mrs. Stillson's very excellent books had been better adapted to a young spirit just opening to the world and to itself, she might have escaped the rock on which so many fine minds have been wrecked. But she longed for something that she loved, something that would interest the imagination and excite sympathetic feeling, and hence she waited with the utmost impatience for the tales that from week to week were copied into the village paper. Lucy was now on the verge of intellectual dissipation, and she plunged into i heedlessly. One young friend had read a most bewitching story and would lend it with pleasure another possessed an heirloom of the stiltish im aginings of the last century, which wrapped poor Lucy's common sense sadly, and a third always received the most popular novels of the day as soon as they were out of the press, to which such a book-worm as our heroine must needs have access. Mrs. Stillson saw the danger when she could not prevent it, when it was too late to reason, and she had shown herself unfit to sympathiz and now all her endeavors to prevent, only to increase the evil. It was without the least suspicion that she had failed in any part of her duty, that Mrs. Stillson, at the end of the year. returned her niece to the paternal roof, and fol-

lowed her with many a sincere prayer for her future well-being. "I should like to hear some reading this after noon," said Mrs. Gray, after despatching her household duties as soon as possible, and denying herself to company for the sake of joining her daughter in the family sitting-room," it is a long

time since I have enjoyed that privilege." Lucy half rose, sat down, fluttered the leaves of her book, looked first one side, then the other, closed her book and was silent.

"You need not go for another book, my dear," said Mrs. Gray, as if she had observed only

"It-I-this-is not a very-good book, mother."

"Then why read it, my child, when the are so many excellent ones in the library ? " "This was a present."-Mrs. Gray extended her hand, and Lucy, after some little hesitation

"You are right, Lucy, this is not a good book.

· It was a present, mother." "I am sorry that any one should give you what s worse than useless, but as it was probably well

"I don't think it is a bad book, mother-

"Can it do any good?" "I don't know, but I should think it might im-

prove the taste." a page aloud. very beautiful."

"That is extravagant and silly."

"Here is another scene, Lucy, worse than

"Only extravagant and silly?"

-self-control is called tame and mean." "I suppose there are wrong things in the book, mother, but I think it is beautifully writ- not had time to examine them yet."

taste in the style, in the allusions and compari- have been gone, and it is of the utmost importsons, and use of metaphors, but that is unneces- ance that you should correct it." sary. A book with wrong things in it should not be read for the beauties of its composition merely, see how a dislike for dry books, and a love for volumes with nothing but good in them."

it any evidence, Lucy, that seed is not good, that point now. Notwithstanding our somewhat limit does not germinate in dry sand?"

bad a condition as that."

virtues does it present in their own pure light? what vices strip of their false garb and exhibit opinion has been overthrown or confirmed in nothing that comes from any other source." these two closely printed volumes?"

"There is a great deal of history in it, moth-

"Not so much as you can find on a half dozen me?" pages of many a book that I can show you; and the reader is not previously well versed in his- those I love very much, and it would seem as ory, this mixture of truth and fiction is worse though I cared nothing for my friends, to throw than entire fiction; for he will find it very diffi- them aside without reading. cult afterwards to obtain a clear knowledge of facts, and to divest the characters of other days we love each other more than we can tell, and of the false coloring which the ingenious fancy shall our tastes and sentiments become divided of the novel writer has cast upon them."

thers?" inquired Lucy, in some surprise.
"No, I think them better; and if you had a thorough knowledge of history, I might not ob- you are, and I ought to be willing to comply ject to your reading a very few of them, in con- with any request of yours, or obey any com nection with the biography of their authors, if mand. I cannot see the danger you seem to apfor no other reason, to show you how men pos- prehend, but I will give the promise. Shall I sessing the transcendant genius of Walter Scott bring my books and papers to you?" have trifled with, I had almost said wasted, the "I am not afraid to trust them in your own singular powers with which God has gifted keeping, my child."

already seen too many of them."

lar attention. Lucy removed the next wrapper, to make, she would not violate her word or betray and turned over the leaves of something that her mother's confidence, unless led into it by a looked very much like another magazine, but this lack of sympathy. was a sixpenny novel. Mrs. Gray's heart grew faint, as Lucy, with sparkling eyes, unfolded her was sure that nothing else could be found so in-

and feel her danger," thought the anxious moth-first family reading after Lucy returned. It has er. "Lucy cannot be so changed, she will re- been seen, however, that she was quite unprepargard my wishes, if nothing more. I will induce ed for this, and the deep judging mother studied her to make a deep resolve, I will require a even more carefully than when her daughter was promise of her." Upon the impulse of the mo- a little child, to find books that she could love ment, Mrs. Gray could have spoken eloquently and appreciate. The first volumes of the "Queens and feelingly, and in all probability gained the of England," by Mrs. Strickland, had just apdesired promise, but fortunately she waited for peared, and this was the next work entered upon. the second thought. Lucy had a strong will, and Lucy did not mean to like it, but by the time in common cases what she willed to do she was the three first volumes were completed, she had able to perform; but this was not a common decided that it was next to impossible to wait case, and the young girl must possess singular until the others were issued. Mrs. Gray, howstrength of character, if indecision, broken reso- ever, seized this opportunity to introduce a fe utions and final falsehood were not the result. articles from the pen of one of the greatest wri-Her mind was diseased, and saying "I will be ters of the age, and Lucy read of Warren Hastwell," would not make her so. Mrs. Gray grew ings and the Lord Clives with as deep interest as still more troubled, as she thought, and in order she had ever followed the fortunes of a hero of to gain a little more time, she sent Lucy out to romance. The advantages of having a discrimwalk with the children. To examine her daugh- inating friend at hand to point out the beauties of ter's trunks, and overhaul her little book-case, composition, as well as to examine opinions and and take upon herself the supervision of her pa- weigh arguments, was invaluable to the young pers, was certainly the mother's right, but this girl, and she was delighted with every new senti severe measure would betray a lack of confi- ment and form of expression, not merely for its dence, the herald of a thousand evils, and after softness and sweetness, but for its depth and powall might lead to any thing but the desired re- er, its correctness and elegance. To follow Mrs

her course. "Will you read to me, Lucy?" inquired Mrs. Gray, as the little family gathered around the work-table at evening.

"Please excuse me, mother, I should like to spend the evening in my own room. "Really, my child, we hardly know spare you - have you important business?"

"N-no, ma'am, not very-we all like to be by ourselves sometimes, you know." "Yes, and it is proper that we should be, that like poetry, aunt?"

, as much as in our power, but we cannot be entirely alone, for God is with us, and spirits, plain prose when it is rainy.' ministers of good and ministers of evil, hover

Lucy's face grew serious, and after fixing her of Miss Edgeworth." eyes steadily on the candle for the space of two minutes, she suddenly inquired, "What shall I rious reading?" read, mother ?"

book for you-you will find it on my dressing Magazine came vesterday-we have not had table." that she did not expect or scarcely wish to be we have-"

pleased. " The Old Painters,' do you think it will be interesting, mother?" "So the title promises, and of the author we and Lucy immediately complied. She had read know something, already - Mrs. Lee, of Bos- about half a page, when Mrs. Stillson discovered

Living'-that was a delightful book.

"This is better." menced the biography of Apelles and Protoge- the summer. When there was silence for a mo-

Lucy's first exclamation when she had finished the sketch.

the manner, not the matter. The great love for fruitful theme than the damp room, and she was amusement which prevails at the present day has convinced that, as far as her aunt was concernmade this dressing up of true incidents and faithed, she should be left to herself for the remainfully drawn characters, almost necessary—if the der of the day. An hour passed, and Mrs. Stillhistory of these men was given us in a plain and son, although no gossip, was still talking, when concise manner, it would find but few readers hey eye suddenly fell on Lucy, bending with the among those who more particularly need the in- most intense interest over a quaint little volume formation."

"I suppose you would call this a false taste?" , it is false taste that leads an individual to seek for amusement only, and can never be satisfied with any thing else." reading," she whispered. Mrs. Gray smiled, and Mrs. Stillson, a little nettled at her sister's confi-

very interesting-I am sure it can do no "Mother, aunt Stillson wondered at your al- dent manner, stole softly behind the unconscious lowing me to read the Three Experiments of Living;" she said it was to all intents and purposes a novel."

"It is fictitious and calculated to amuse, but Mrs. Gray opened the book at random, and read it is instructive also—it conveys a very important "That description is certainly lesson. However, I do not approve of your read ry beautiful."

Lucy's eyes sparkled. "O mother, it is all too fond of literary amusement. There are restrictions to be laid on all things, and a young Again Mrs. Gray read, and Lucy's face became crimson. "What do you think of that, my child?"

strictions to be laid on all things, and a young lady who makes these moral tales, of which heartily approve, her whole or even her principal reading, will be incompleted. pal reading, will be incapable of thinking well, and a sickly sentimentalism will take the place of the depth of character and strength of intellect "Improper, grossly improper; but it is not all which we degrade our natures by not cultivat-

Lucy looked thoughtful, but she made no resilly-revenge is represented as a noble passion ply, and Mrs. Gray continued, "You have received something new to-day." " A magazine and two or three papers-I have

"I have one request to make of you, Lucy-"I might point out to you evidences of bad you have somehow imbibed a false taste since you

when there are so many hundreds of well-written beautiful ones, is any evidence of false taste, mother." "They are not so interesting."
"All useful books are not dry, nor all that Perhaps not, to an ill-regulated mind; but is might interest you beautiful, but that is not the

ited means, you have never been restricted in the "I hope, mother, that my mind is not in so matter of books. There are a great many volumes in the library that you have not read, and "I hope not, and so I believe you will find other books more interesting than novels. What ately. Then we have, besides religious and pois the object of this book that you have been reading, Lucy? What principles does it attempt to establish? What truths to illustrate? What rature. Have you not reading enough, Lucy?" "I think we are better supplied with reading

matter than most families." in all their deformity? what one new thought has been added to your mental treasures, or what old is that you should be satisfied with this, and read

> "Not even a paper, mother?" "Not even a paper. Is it such a very unreasonable request, Lucy, that you cannot answer

"No, mother, but the papers are sent me by

"But we have always read together, Lucy

now, just when we are prepared to think and feel "Do you think historical novels worse than others?" inquired Lucy, in some surprise. separate interest for the sake of a mere dream?"

"O, mother, you are my best friend. I know

"But I am a little afraid. It is no small temp tation to fall upon a book with an inviting title, "Other novels throw aside, my dear, you have every time I open my drawers, or glance along the fine words on the story side of a newspaper Lucy was about to reply, but was interrupted I should rather not be in the way of temptation:

by the entrance of the post-boy. A letter and and Lucy, with a cheerfulness more than half two or three papers were thrown upon the table, assumed, proceeded to her own room to make the the most of the latter directed to Lucy. First desired sacrifice. It must be owned that Mrs. she opened a magazine with marks drawn along-side scraps of sentimental poetry; and a tale all about a pretty foot that was so fortunate as to was in the books that were to be read, rather than attract the attention of a half-tipsy exquisite, and those that were not. She had gained one imgain for its possessor a husband, was graced portant point, and although Lucy might repent the with double lines, as though demanding particu- very next day of the sacrifice she had been led

treasures, for she saw that it required something teresting. Mr. Gray's library, although small, more than reasoning to free her daughter from was a rich one, and Mrs. Gray had become deepthe net in which she had entangled herself. "I ly interested in the "Master Pieces of English will warn, I will expostulate, I will make her see Literature," which she determined to make the sult. Mrs. Gray was perplexed and doubtful, Gray in her quiet, unobtrusive course, or to watch but before Lucy's return she had decided upon the expansion of Lucy's intellect and the improvement of her taste, would require a journal of

every day, so we give but one more scene. It was the anniversary of the day of Lucy's return, and Mrs. Stillson was on a visit to her sister. To while away the long hours of a rainy day, (for Mrs. Gray knew her sister's peculiarities too well to make the proposal on any other occasion,) Lucy was invited to entertain the two ladies with a book.

"What shall I read?" she inquired—" do you "Sometimes I do, but not to day; give me

"How would you like an article from the 'Ec over us—yes, it makes us wiser and better for lectic?' there is a very interesting notice of Alus to be alone."

"O yes," answered Lucy, "half of the books

"I went out this afternoon and obtained a new in the library are religious ones—the Missionary time to read it aloud yet, but I have looked it Lucy brought the book, although it was evident over by myself, and it is full of interest. Then

"I should like to hear something from the 'Missionary Magazine,' interrupted Mrs. Stillson, that the room was cold and damp, and some time "O, the author of 'Three Experiments of was occupied in deciding which window should be closed and which left open, and just how far the door should be left ajar, and what was the Lucy opened the book with alacrity, and com- best plan for correcting a damp atmosphere in ment, Lucy resumed her reading, and had com-"Why, mother, this is just like a novel!" was pleted two or three sentences, when Mrs. Stillson happened to think of a friend for whom she had until now forgotten to inquire. Lucy laid down "All the fiction there is about it, Lucy, is in the book, and took up another, for this was a more with a suspiciously ancient air, and seemingly utterly absorbed in its contents.

"I thought you said Lucy was cured of novel

reader. "Ha! 'Cowley's Essays?'"

"Lucy is not much of a novel reader," said Mrs. Gray with a quiet smile.—Mother's Journal.

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Vol. XVII.

THE DEATH

BY RICHARD I . Let me die the death o

Light fall my fo

The struggle's p And crowned w Say, was his con

Or had he long o Were cheerless And sleepless nig For years he on And pined and w But, though by is Rich springs of c And, when the d

The bitterness of Had then despair Or potent drugs ! Did he thus fall a And all unconscio

O, no ! death's g

Yet shrunk not, b

His eye was calm

But then God's w

Their guardian w. Their hands made And still the Holy Bade his blood-sp And ever as his st His faltering tonge And as his breath He told of consolar Of grace that ne'e Of anchor fixed wi Of golden harps an Of crowns to cast a Till his pale lips or

O may I with the r And like him breath

For the Her

PRAYER

One gentle sigh his

And, ere our last fa

The cord was loose

Where, this side of Christ has gone to pre him, can be found so old-fashioned Methodis Not the passing awa ng a dull, cold, formal inging a hymn, the spi ter fitted for almost any equally inappropriate; the seat whilst a world! repeating long, wear prayer; not by listening Scripture, already plain prayer meeting is not the when brethren and sis

meet; it may be in an sion. "These contin prayer and supplication with Mary the mother brethren." When Cl with love to God, and they can unitedly sing with the understanding. feet of the Savior, and friend with friend, whe full response, and the shout aloud for joy, this

Let the professed fol ashionable social par for the improvement of prayer meeting as thi Let him who toils fo ng weary and fatigued ed to rest; give me the few humble, self-denyi t may be, in aught bu Master; yes, let me ming, and I find rest, res rest to my fainting soul Let the retiring and self into the belief, th his closet and shut the closet, rejoicing to unit

Let him who fears posure to the damps of bly at his home; let whom it is said, Cold mountains Witnessed the fer

loved brethren and siste

Let the man of bus nis worldly possessions brethren and sisters me et me rather trust in f world is mine, and the Martha, careful and tre feel that she cannot fin let me with Mary sit two or three who mee tively listen to those gr His lips. " Suppose Jesus, as earth, was to be at the

what one of His sincer to be absent? Would tigue, company or inc ut entire impossibilitie for an increase of fair love Jesus, faith to be the print of the nails, side. How many who worshipping at the Homemorating the dying dom or never in the faithful souls are eve where are they? T fashionable part of Je

they to be found on t eeting? O, heart-sie minds glance towards and hear their excuse that Judge, who left t day and night agonize self-denial with his dishould believe on Hir tality. Very soon our have ended; our mee one another, will close ng, and looking, and int are we doing with

find to do? Are we l pressed, as we shall called to die?